The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,552.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town.....Rs.	52 0
——— including postage..... ,,	72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
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Third Ditto ..... ,,	2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion 6	As. per line.
Second Ditto 4½	,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 7th June 1870, at noon.

June.		June.
Leave Bombay.....	7	Leave Pondicherry 17
,, Cuttack	9	,, Madras 20
,, Narrakal	11	,, Coconada 22
,, Tuticorin	12	,, Vizagapatam 23
,, Colombo	13	,, Bimlipatam 23
,, Galle	14	,, Gopalpore 24
,, Negapatam	16	,, False Point 25
		Arrive Calcutta 26

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

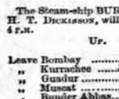
The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 28th May 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	May.	Down.	June.
Leave Bombay	28	Leave Bussorah	17
,, Kurrachee	June 1	,, Fao	17
,, Gundur	2	,, Bushire	21
,, Muscat	5	,, Linga	23
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Linga	8	,, Muscat	27
,, Bushire	11	,, Gundur	29
,, Fao	12	,, Kurrachee ..... July	2
Arrive Bussorah	13	Arrive Bombay	5

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), will despatch the Steam ship KURRACHEE, 540 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cox, as an extra steamer to the Persian Gulf on or about the 30th May 1870.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PASSAGES to ENGLAND by SUEZ CANAL.—The A 1 Screw Steamer STOWELL, 751 tons, G. Ward, Commander.

This vessel, which will be despatched about the end of the month, has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. The Owners would be glad to take charge of children. For terms apply to

Messrs. GEO. LOCKHART & Co.,
Agents for the Ship.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have received to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£23	.....	£15	£4
Suez	38	.....	22	9
Port Said.....	40	.....	23	12
Messina	48	.....	33	12
Naples.....	50	.....	35	15
Leghorn	53	.....	36	15
Genoa	55	.....	36	15

Including Wines. Without food

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,900 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cargo at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from the Continent, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden.....	£25	..... £15	..... £5	
,, Suez	£22-10	..... £8		
,, Port Said.....	£24	..... £9		Without food
,, Marseilles ..	£36	..... £36	..... £14	

Children over three and under seven years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st & 2nd from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Rolando, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 5th June next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 26th May 1870.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £33; 2nd class £24.
} Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE KRISHNA leaving 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class £55
Second Class £35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this modeof conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea.....	24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.		
Indigo, Silk	60 ,,	,,	20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper, Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c.	40 ,,	,,	20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expenses, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent 1st. From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep. 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar. 10 ,,

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially fo the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 ,, Under Vests.	1 Mantle.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
1 Dozen of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
4 Boards and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer which six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND, On Wednesday, the 1st June, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H. P.,) Captain D. Reynolds, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 30th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 31st instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

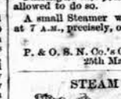
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
28th May 1870.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.



THE steamer TILLY, Captain Hansa, will be despatched direct to Narrakel on MONDAY the 30th instant at 6 P.M., calling at Calicut, weather permitting.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6 Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 26th May 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. PETERSBURG, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send for delivery of their goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned, without any further intimation being given.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents S.S. Petersburg.

Bombay, 27th May 1870.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—FOR SALE, a large quantity of NETTING, made of Sunn Hemp, suitable for making Bopes.

Applications for the whole or part will be received by the Agent at Commawullee, or by

JAMES MELVILLE, General Manager.

24 Apollo Street, 26th May 1870.

Will be published on 1st June,

A FULL REPORT OF THE PARSEE PRIEST DEFAMATION CASE, from Verbatim Notes taken by European Short-hand Writers.

The Report, which has been printed at the Bombay Education Society's Press, occupies a volume of 200 Royal 8vo pages, and is neatly bound. Copies, price ONE RUPEE, may be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12 Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1st. To lay before the Meeting the Liquidators' Account made up to the 10th June, showing their acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted to that date.

2nd. To consider what remuneration shall be given to the Managing Liquidator for services rendered during the past year.

3rd. And any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJEE NAOROSJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 27th May 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—For the convenience of Visitors to Poona, SPECIAL FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS will be ISSUED on and after the 15th June until the 15th October, from Bombay and Byculla to Poona, at the following REDUCED FARES, viz:—

First Class .....Rs. 75 | Second Class.....Rs. 38

These Tickets will entitle the holders to make four journeys to Poona and back at any time within two months from the date of issue, and will be available by any passenger train.

The Tickets will consist of four Coupons available from Bombay or Byculla to Poona, and four Coupons for the Return Trip; only one Coupon can be used on one day, and they will not be transferable.

Each Coupon must be presented at the Booking Office at the Station from which the holder starts on the day it is to be used, in order that the date may be filled in.

No Coupon will be received unless it is so dated.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th May 1870.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of NOOR MAHOMED DATTOOBHOY, SONS, & Co.

A SECOND DIVIDEND on the admitted Claims against the above Estate, at the rate of one and half per cent, is PAYABLE by the undersigned on and after THIS DAY, from 2 till 4 P.M.

W. ADAMS, Trustee.

High Court, 28th May 1870.

BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY, Grant Road, next to Theatre Royal.—Bread, Cakes, Pastry, Biscuit, &c., &c. Send for Price List and Sample.

SHIPS supplied with Navy and Cabin Biscuit on reasonable terms.

FOR DOGS OR CATTLE.

A few bags of damaged Biscuit on hand at Rs. 8½ per bag of 80 lbs.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the City of London Wine Company's CLARET:—

Medoc, in dozen cases	Rs. 9 per dozen.
St. Emilion do.	,, 10 ,,
St. Julien do.	,, 11 ,,

Also Maxwell & Kay's, St. James' Street, London, Fine Claret, in 8 doz. cases at .....Rs. 13 per dozen.

12 Elphinstone Circle. SPENCER, SHAW, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLATT'S MacCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, Iron made specially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents for Maybury, Mathews & Co.,
Hoop Iron Manufacturers.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Shear Steels; Files of all descriptions; complete sets of Stocks and Dies; Cast Steel Hammers; Shovels; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Sybry, Searles, & Co.,
Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists.
HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c., Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

A. & H. GOUBT'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. A. & H. Goubt's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Dry Sillery Mousseux	at Rs. 27	Rs. 14 per dozen
Fine Dry Carte Blanche	at Rs. 32	Rs. 17 ,,
Finest Dry Vergenay.....	at Rs. 38	Rs. 20 ,,

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

CAUTION—With reference to an Advertisement announcing the Sale of valuable Landed Property under the signature of S. Shrikrishna & Co, published in yesterday's "Bombay Gazette," the heirs of the late SHAMOORAI alias LUXUMIBAI, wife of the late Bhugwuntrao Ramchunderjee, hereby inform the public that the said properties have been by a deed of gift, dated the 16th February 1847, granted and conveyed unto the said Shamoobai and her heirs, subject to the proviso of a reversionary interest of the heirs of the late Succaram Luxumonjee. All persons are therefore hereby warned not to bid for the said properties.

Bombay, 27th May 1870.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. BUNCHORDASS MEGHJEE has from THIS DATE CEASED to be a PARTNER in our Firm from 17th instant.

M. GHELLA & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Interest and Responsibility of the undersigned in the Firm of Messrs. M. GHELLA & Co. has CEASED by mutual consent from THIS DAY.

BUNCHORDASS MEGHJEE.

Bombay, 17th May 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The AGRA BANK, Limited, is instructed to receive PREMIA on account of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and to grant Receipts for the same.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—The UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the Company's PROPERTY at COLABA, adjoining the premises of the United Victoria and Colaba Company.

Information regarding the area of the Property, Title, &c., can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

JAMES G. SMITH,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th April 1870. Co-Liquidators.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burkett.

The Factory is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to th Bombay Gazette" office.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be HELD, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1869.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd. To declare a Dividend.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2 th May 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—FOR SALE, one small LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINE, suitable for Contractors' work, with Cylinder 10" diameter, length of stroke 18," 4 wheels coupled 3' 6" diameter, Copper Fire Box and Brass Tubes, 2 Pumps, 1 Injector. The Engine was manufactured by D. Young & Co., London.

The Engine stands on Wady Bunder, and may be viewed upon application to the Wharf Clerk.

Offers to purchase will be received by the Storekeeper up to TUESDAY, the 31st May (inst.), the lowest or any offer will not necessarily be accepted.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Byculla Stores, 3rd May 1870.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of Sir DAVID CAPON, formerly of Anglesea House, Shirley, near Southampton, but late of No. 8 Craven Hill, in the County of Middlesex, a General in Her Majesty's Army, and Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, who died at No. 8 Craven Hill aforesaid, on or about the day of 17th December 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Sir David Capon are required to send in their claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Remington & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 7th day of June 1870 next, and that the Administrator will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Sir David Capon without reference to claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 7th day of May 1870.

REMINGTON & Co.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of MANSFIELD FORBES, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, Merchant, deceased, who died at Woodend Cottage, in the Parish of Banchory Ternanand, and County of Kincardine, on or about the 19th day of January 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to FRANCIS FREDERICK LIDDERDALE & GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, of Bombay, Merchants, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Mansfield Forbes are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrators, at the Office of Remington & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 14th June 1870 next, and that the Administrators will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Mansfield Forbes, without reference to Claims of which they shall not have notice.—Dated 14th day of May 1870.

REMINGTON & Co.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the ESTATE of ROBERT BROWN, late of Bombay, Civil Engineer and Contractor, who died at Bombay on the Eighteenth day of September 1869, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUCKLAND CAMPBELL GEDDES, of Bombay, Civil Engineer and Contractor, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Robert Brown are required to send in their Claims against his Estate to the said Auckland Campbell Geddes, Administrator as aforesaid, or to the undersigned, as his Solicitors, on or before the 11th day of June next, and that the said Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Robert Brown without reference to any Claims not sent in by that date.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Solicitors to the said Administrator.

Bombay, 13th May 1870.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS AND REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

TO THE
RESIDENTS AND VISITORS OF POONA.

We have the pleasure to announce, that in compliance with the wishes of numerous constituents and to meet the convenience of the Residents and Visitors, we purpose opening a BRANCH at POONA, on the 1st June, for the ensuing season.

Having made favourable arrangements, we are enabled to offer Wines and Spirits at our Bombay prices.

In soliciting the commands of the Residents and Visitors of Poona, we would remark, that the favourable reception that has been accorded to us in Bombay, gives us every confidence that all Wines, &c. supplied by us in Poona, will give satisfaction.

Orders for Beer will be executed in Bombay only, as heretofore.

OFFICES AND GODOWNS,
EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	0 0	
BADHAM'S	,, Silk and Wool.....	9 8	
BADHAM'S	,, Indian Shirt	7 0	
BADHAM'S	,, French Colored Shirts ..	65 0	per doz.
BADHAM'S	,, White Shirts.....	60 0	,,
BADHAM'S	,, Overland Suits	35 0	
BADHAM'S	,, Travelling Suits	35 0	
BADHAM'S	,, Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0	
BADHAM'S	,, All Wool Sleeping Suits...	18 0	
BADHAM'S	,, Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0	
BADHAM'S	,, Serge Suits	40 0	

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the Governor General of India.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

ILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel offers every accommodation to parties visiting this romantic sanitarium. The situation of the Hotel is equal to any on the Hill, and for quiet society it is all that can be desired.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beers are of the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE &Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve up first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class table Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON, AND ROBSON,
IRON AND BRAS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

COLABAS and Back Bays found buyers at Rs. 1,750 and Rs. 650, respectively, per share. No change in Government Paper.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.c.	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	5 p.c.	Ditto of Bombay New	512½
20,000	500	100		Ditto and Res. Issue	209
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1,490
20,000	250	all	4 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	332½
8,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,328	250	175	4 do.	National Bank of India	131
10,000	250	87½	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,750
10,332	1,000	all	Rs. 300	Elphinstone Land	1,085
10,300	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	700
8,000	150	all	Nil	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	195
2,000	5,000	4,125	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,185
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	320

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	200 pa.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,000
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750 nl.
250	2,000	950	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	575
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,800
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,475
200	500	all	80 do.	Do. New	500
500	4,000	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
150	2,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	9,000
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,025
200	6,000	all	240 pa.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,525
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 pa.	Kurrachee Press Co.	950
1,000	1,000	55	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	380
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500 nl.
250	2,000	750	200 pa.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	180 pa.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250 ex.d.

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.5	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237½
...	£2	109.13.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 0	43.10.7	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,900	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£41	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	805
800	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,900
198	5,000	all	...	Bowjee	2,850
400	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	710
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	180
800	3,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	1850 nl.
750	2,000	all	150 pa.	Great Eastern	1,345
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	800
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,240
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	135 pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	790
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	32
400	2,000	800	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	168
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treasher & Co.	330 to 350

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	19
25	25	Do. Claims		6½
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
400	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	3	Mar. '66	Central Bank	½
...	...	...	East India Bank's	22
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	655
3,500	2,450	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	93
5,000	5,000	...	Bombay Silk	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
ndon	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 1 3/16d. to 1d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d to 2d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/8d. to 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½ par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	229 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	97½ to 97¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106½
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Horses Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-4
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 27.

Hemslowe, Captain, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, to join, from England.

Jobling, Lieutenant, 55th Regiment, on leave, from Chukrata.

Addison, Brigadier-General, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Hadow, Surgeon, 34th Regiment, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 27.

Goldie, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 20th Regiment M. N. I., to join, to Nagpore.

smos, Ensign, 20th Regiment, to join, to Ahmedabad.

Darton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to Poona.

Thorpe, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	Nominal
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 8s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 6s. 3d. to £1 7s. 6d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bulk	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 3s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		5 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Petersburg (s)	Henson	Liverpool, April 16.
	Hindostan (s)	Curling	Suez, May 15.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Cathcart	Muir	Liverpool.
	Gladstone	Bowels	Batavia.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Steamer Pilot, Baker, Coast and Goa.

Ship Harkaway, Cottier, to Colombo.

Ship Glenfalloch, Skinner, to Havre.

Ship Water Witch, Columbo, to Calcutta.

Ship Celestial Empire, Purdon, to Liverpool.

Barque British Queen, Wiggins, to Calcutta.

The steamer Afrique, to Marseilles, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
23	Mongolia (s)	.....	.....
	Assumption	.....	.....

DEPARTURE.

May.			
21	Ethiopia (s)	.....	Rangoon.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1870.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours:—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 6 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Wednesday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers, (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ..... 10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers ..... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, by P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, June 8 and June 22, at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesday, June 8.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

(By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers)

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on May 28.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

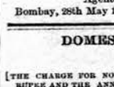
Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on to their destinations from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

From 9th June, 12th July, 10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nasick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and bangley parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.



NOTICE.—Passengers for Aden, Suez, Naples and Genoa, per S. S. EGITTO, are requested to embark THIS EVENING.

The Steamer will leave early on SUNDAY, 29th instant.

All Luggage should be sent on board TO-DAY before 6 P.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 28th May 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PRESCOTT—May 19th, at Tanna, the wife of Mr. Henry Prescott, District Inspector of Police, of a daughter.

WATSON—May 27th, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. J. W. Watson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GREENE—WELSH—May 24th, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, William James Greene, Public Works Department, to Amelia Jane Welsh, daughter of Mrs W. P. Maidment, of Poona.

STEWART—CHRIST—May 26th, at Christ Church, Byculla, Mr. Charles Stewart, to Miss Mary Amelia Crisp.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

FRIZONI—May 18th, at Burhee, G. T. Road, the wife of Mr. B. L. Frizoni, of a son.

DEATHS.

FRIZONI—May 16th, at Burhee, G. T. Road, Juliana Elodie Furness, daughter of Mrs. B. L. Frizoni, aged 11 years, 6 months and 3 days.

FRIZONI—May 24th, at Burhee, G. T. Road, Juliana Elodie, wife of Mr. B. L. Frizoni, aged 33 years, 2 months and 4 days.

THOMPSON—May 19th, at Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Thompson, widow of the late William Thompson, Esq., indigo planter, aged 73 years 1 month and 27 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870.

ALL the gentlemen who sent up memorials against the Income-tax to the Government of India must have been aware that they would receive only one kind of reply. In the British Parliament, a Chancellor of the Exchequer has been known to take back his budget and re-model it at the request of the House of Commons; but it would be unreasonable to expect the Supreme Government of this country to follow this example. There was also a certain Ten Minutes Reform Bill which had to be given up, because its framers knew that if they did not dismiss the bill, the House would dismiss them; and although the Indian budget was settled with comparatively as much haste, a Government which runs no risk of dismissal is not likely to be moved by any show of argument. While it was proper and respectful to let the Government of India know how its legislation was regarded, all appeals to it were from the first certain to be made in vain.

Mr. Batten's reply to the Chamber of Commerce is, therefore, purely formal. The memorialists were aware that the repeal of the Income-tax Act during the present year would not be contemplated by a Government in whose opinion "the extreme financial necessities of the empire imperatively demanded" the imposition of the tax. But the memorialists of the Chamber, and still more the native memorialists of Bombay, pointed out that the Government of India had made an arbitrary estimate of the so-called necessities. A very large number of the public works, the main cause of the deficit, are not, at this moment, necessary at all, and the Government of India would have acted more justly in putting off the indulgence in luxuries until they had money, derived from fair taxation, wherewith to pay for their fancies. However much Lord Lawrence may be blamed for extravagance, for his weak surrender to the mistaken outcries of the philanthropists and progress-at-any-price party, Lord Mayo has shown great aptitude in following his example. We do not, and never have disputed the fact that the Viceroy is uneasy under the affliction of a deficit, nor that he has done a good deal towards the restoration of the finances to a sound state. But his speech in the Legislative Council on Public Works showed that he had adopted the lavish theories of the spend-thrift party, and that he looked forward to increased taxation, local and general, all over India for the means which would enable him to carry out his extravagant policy. He differs only from his supporters outside the Government in this—they would borrow to any amount for all sorts of works; at present the Viceroy seems determined not to borrow except for what are called reproductive works. As it is not likely that India will stand the excessive taxation needed to work out the philanthropic policy, Lord Mayo will have to decide whether he will give up his hobbies or his wholesome dislike of loans. Of course, if it is decided that every Viceroy is to illustrate his reign with public works, so that he may be called the enlightened and benevolent and just when he goes home, it will be only benevolent and just that a large part of the burden should fall upon posterity. The impolicy of borrowing would be not the less, but the charge, at all events, would be imposed with some nearer approach towards equity. The people who happen to live under a glory-seeking Viceroy ought not to be made to pay for all his glory. The Tartar conqueror marked his progress with piles of skulls. The Viceroy seems disposed to mark the years of his rule with piles of taxes. So far as his subjects are concerned it would be fairer to set up loans as monuments; but taxes and loans, for the objects in view, would be equally objectionable. We learn on the authority of our chief native journal, that Mr Nowrozjee Furdoonjee has gone home to convince the Duke of Argyll that the income-tax is unjust, and that too much money is spent on public works. We trust he may succeed. An "enlightened" native, now-a-days, is certain to secure a hearing, at all events; and although the Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen will not convert the Church of England, Mr. Nowrozjee may, who knows, convert the Duke of Argyll.

Mr. Batten, in the name of the Viceroy in Council, promises that the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, in so far as it bears upon the future administration of the finances of the country, shall have due consideration; a phrase which the next sentence shows means just no consideration at all; for according to Mr. Batten the statements and arguments contained in the memorial had already been "ably made and *fully* discussed" at the time the memorial reached the Government. It was after the oral and fragmentary proceedings in the Executive Council, and after the so-called full discussion in the Legislative Council of India, that the large public works expenditure and the confiscatory income-tax were adopted. Indeed, it is notorious that the scale of outlay was settled first: that the revenue were adapted to the expenditure estimates; and that Sir Richard Temple had little to do save find the money by hook or by crook. That constitutes his real defence, and although he loves the income-tax for itself, none the less because it fines his fellow-countrymen so heavily, he is entitled to the benefit of that defence. Upon Lord Mayo, who fixed the amount to be spent on public works, the whole blame must fall. He decided what sum he wanted, and his man of business found it for him—at our expense. Under such circumstances the Government have no right to demand that we should place any confidence in its promises for the future. Lord Mayo has had an opportunity of securing the trust of the public, and he has thrown it away. The act of vigour which was performed at Simla last year raised hopes that have not been fulfilled. As the head of the Public Works Department the Viceroy might have reduced the expenditure to a total within the sum the revenue could afford without a war income tax. But he was carried away by his own enthusiasm for works, and the promise of the autumn bore no fruit in the spring. A budget was framed which, while it strained the resources of the country, and inflicted cruel blows on the Europeans and the poor native servants of the State, provided no margin for the unforeseen. The greatest distrust is perfectly justified. Judging from past experience we may fairly look forward to another deficit, since no reliance is to be placed on Sir Richard Temple's estimates, while we may feel sure that Lord Mayo's estimated expenditure will be exceeded. The financial principles and benevolent theories at present in fashion are precisely those which ruin states so far as they can be ruined by perverse human agency.

WE hear that Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S., Acting Registrar of the High Court, will in all probability be appointed to act for Colonel Anderson as Political Agent in Kattywar. Mr. Birdwood acted at one time as First Assistant Political Agent of the province.

THE steward of the Fair Wind, who was brought back to Rangoon charged with the murder of his captain, has been found guilty of culpable homicide, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, as it was proved that he had been first assaulted by the captain.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. C. G. Kemball, District Judge of Surat, has been appointed to act for the Hon. Justice Warden, in the High Court at Bombay. Mr. Kemball is one of the ablest members of the judicial branch of the Civil Service. He is a barrister-at-law, having regularly studied for the bar during his furlough to Europe for three years in 1862-65. On his return to India he was appointed Judge of Surat, where he has gained the entire confidence of the people, and where his departure will be regretted.

WE regret to learn that a culvert near Umbrolie, on the Bombay and Baroda Railway line, gave way on Tuesday night and killed two men and injured three more or less seriously. It appears that, the old culvert having been found in a ruinous condition, it was deemed necessary to pull it down, and a new one was constructed in its place. The materials of which it was built were so bad and the workmanship so faulty, that no sooner was the fabric completed than it fell down, resulting in the mishap we have just noticed. Major Payne Barras, Superintendent of the Railway Police, with his Assistant, and other Railway officers, were soon on the spot, and did all in their power to remove the debris and extricate the injured men. There will no doubt be a thorough enquiry into the cause of the failure of the work.

FALMOUTH, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

PROGRESS REPORT.

GIBRALTAR, 26TH, 3 P.M.

Ship making final splice to shore-end. All well.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

REPULSE OF THE FENIANS IN CANADA.

LONDON, 26TH MAY, EVENING.

Latest advices from Canada state that the Canadian troops have repulsed the Fenians on the frontier.

The American Marshal has arrested General O'Neill.

The failure of the movement is considered certain, in consequence of President Grant's proclamation.

(By British Indian Cable.)

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE FENIANS AND THE CANADIANS.

THE FENIANS IN FULL FLIGHT.

WASHINGTON, 26TH MAY.

AN engagement has taken place near Franklin between the Canadians and the Fenians.

The Fenians have been defeated and are in full flight. Their loss was two killed and two wounded.

The Fenian General O'Neill has been arrested by the American authorities.

The Fenians are greatly discouraged and many of them are returning to their homes.

NEW YORK, 26TH MAY.

The President of the Fenian Council has disavowed O'Neill's attempt.

Considerable bands still continue to march towards the frontier, where the American and Canadian troops are concentrated.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE ARTHUR WITH THE VOLUNTEERS.

TORONTO, 25TH MAY.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur has left Montreal for the frontier with several companies of Volunteers.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 26TH MAY.

The Englishmen lately seized by brigands near Gibraltar are still captives. Their names are Mr. John Borel, his nephew, and two servants.

LONDON, 26TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet.

Fair Dhollera 9¾d.

Reserve of Notes ..£11,300,000 Inc. £750,000
Bills discounted ..£18,000,000 Dec. £375,000
Bullion .....£20,375,000 Inc. £375,000

The Bywell Castle has arrived from Bombay.

SUEZ, 26TH MAY.

The Alnwick Castle from Bombay has entered the Suez Canal.

THE CHINA MAIL.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 27TH MAY, 9-36 A.M.

THE steamer Ellora has arrived; she left Hongkong on the 12th, Singapore on the 19th, and Penang on the 21st May.

The railway between Yeddo and Osaka is likely to be soon commenced.

The Maugol settlement at Urga is said to be threatened by Mahomedan rebels, and Russia has undertaken its protection.

The recent defeat of the Imperialists is still spoken of, and rumours are mentioned of fresh disturbances in Kwantung and Honan provinces.

Trade between Newchwang and Japan is extending.

Hanque Wharf is to be transferred to a company.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND.

THE S. S. PETERSBURG, 1,064 tons, Captain H. L. Henson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Mr and Mrs Collymore, Mr and Mrs Brown, Mrs Collett, son, and Miss Collett, Mrs Cundell, Mr Hughes, Mr Kelly, Mr Miall, Mr O'Flaherty, Mr LeMesurier, Mr Nell, Mr Waters, Mr Murphy and Mr Walt.

The vessel touched at Gibralter, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 6TH MAY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Hindostan, Commander R. Curling, with the English mails of 6th May, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon about five o'clock. She sailed from Suez on 15th May, reached Aden on the 21st, and left on the same day. The following is her

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton—Captain N. Stewart, Assistant Surgeon Healey, Mr. and Mrs. Brittain, Mrs. Hewetson and infant, Mrs. Dyson, Miss Burch, Miss Ettricke, Messrs. Olive, King, F. A. Steane, A. D. Saportas, and J. Knott; and one European female servant.

From Malta—Captain and Mrs O' Dowd.

From Marseilles—General P Hill, Colonel E Harrison, Mr and Mrs Ramsden, Mr J Anderson and Mr Leith.

From Suez—Rev. Messrs P Mackan, J Lissurday, W Nuckel, and M Pick.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 6TH MAY.

THE Board of Trade returns for March and the first quarter of the year came out just before the posting of my last letter, but too late to permit the making a proper analysis of them by that mail. The results they show are highly favourable, an increase being apparent in the whole range of our exports. The value of the exports of British and Irish produce in March last was £17,300,210, against £15,697,465 in March 1869, and £14,829,249 in March 1868. Cotton yarn and manufactures contribute largely to the increase, the quantity of the former exported being 16,115,324 lbs. in March this year against 13,632,548 lbs. in March 1869, and 16,607,358 lbs. in March 1868. The quantity of piece goods, plain, printed or coloured, was 257,519,456 yards, 223,852,948 yards, and 249,209,459 yards, in March 1870, 1869 and 1868 respectively. To Bombay there is an increase under both heads over last year, but a falling off when compared with March of the year before. Yarn showed the following totals; 355,200 lbs., 138,665 lbs., and 502,750 lbs. in March 1870, 1869 and 1868 respectively; piece goods were—10,722,287 yards, 7,666,484 yards, and 17,469,904 yards in March 1870, 1869 and 1868 respectively. The whole of British India the proportions are nearly the same, or rather I should say, the loss in the first quarter of 1869 from 1868 has been about half made up in the first quarter of the present year. Among the imports, raw cotton figures for a heavy falling off in the amount from India. The total from all countries was 7,82,944 cwts. in March last, against 798,658 cwts. in March 1869, and 1,316,485 cwts. in March 1868, and the proportion from British India was 92,273 cwts., 127,247 cwts. and 135,493 cwts. in March 1870, 1869 and 1868 respectively. The import of hides, untanned and dry, was, from British India, 24,901 cwts. in March last, against 20,786 cwts. in March 1869, and 9,450 cwts. in March 1868; that of flax and linseeds from India was 16,497 quarters, 70,673 quarters, and 48,954 quarters, in March 1870, 1869 and 1868 respectively; that of wool was 424,455 lbs., 294,952 lbs., and 1,519,853 lbs. in March 1870, 1869 and 1868 respectively.

A report, I presume the last, of the Telegraph to India Company, Limited, has been issued, in anticipation of an extraordinary meeting summoned for Monday next. It merely announces that as the British Indian line from Suez to Bombay has been successfully completed, the arrangement of the 2nd January, 1869, will at once be carried out, and the shareholders will receive £37,500 in fully paid shares of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, with the four months' interest on the lease of the line to 30th April. The necessary resolutions for winding up will be submitted to the meeting.

Vice-Chancellor James decided on Monday several representative cases of creditors which had been argued before him in connection with the Albert Assurance Company. Taking the case of an ordinary policy holder whose claim had not matured by the death of the person whose life was insured, His Honour held that such a person was entitled to prove for such a sum as an insurance company, whose rates of premium were the same as those of the Albert, would charge for issuing a policy to the individual on exactly the same terms as those on which he held the policy in the Albert, taking into consideration the state of health of the assured and all other circumstances affecting the value of the policy. But, in the case of a participating policy, a holder who had as yet derived no benefit from his extra premium in the shape of reduction of premium, increase of the sum assured, or otherwise, was not entitled to prove for any extra sum by reason of his having paid the extra premium; he had done so on the chance of getting a share of profits which were not made to that extent: he was, in short, a partner and had lost his money. If a bonus had been given to him in any shape he was to be entitled to the benefit of that. Further, His Honour decided that where a person had died since the winding-up order was made, the policy-holder might prove for the full sum insured. Last of all, he held that the liability of the Albert shareholders on the policies was limited by the terms of the contract to the funds of the company, but that they were liable in full for the expense of winding up; and that, as against the shareholders, the limited creditors were entitled to have the funds they could be paid from, devoted entirely to their claims. This last decision is favourable to the creditors and the reverse to the shareholders, who will hardly relish being brought in for absolutely unlimited costs of liquidation, but I question if it involves so much as may at first sight be apparent. The winding up will be sharply criticised by the judge,—the same who once before declared that a public company was not a carcase to be preyed upon. I observe that in one of the reports of this decision His Honour is made to say that as far as concerned "all other contracts," besides existing policies, the liability of shareholders was unlimited in the same way as for the expenses of winding up. If this last version is correct, annuitants are placed in an incomparably better position than ordinary policy-holders; but I think it is incorrect, and that the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor was simply the very intelligible one that creditors of the company should not be mulcted in any share of the cost of realizing the estate. All the costs in this judgment were ordered by the Vice Chancellor to be paid out of the estate.

The Japan loan mentioned in my last has already fallen to a heavy discount. Various rumours have led to this; one being that the American Consul at Jeddo had been murdered; another, that the contract price of the loan (which is brought out at 98) was only 67, so that the able contractors netted a cool 30 per cent by the transaction. This last report did more harm I think than anything else. It was very tantalizing for a man to think that he paid just a third more for his investment than the borrowing State received, and although to sacrifice his holding at a heavy loss was rather an irrational mode of shewing his displeasure, it was quite according to precedent. The author of Hudibras displays utter ignorance of human nature when he declares that "the pleasure is as great in being cheated as to cheat," it is quite the opposite; cheating swindlers in particular are pictures of radiant happiness, while their dupes are generally so miserable as to lose all self-possession. But in this rumour about the Japanese loan there is, I am convinced, great exaggeration. The gentlemen who have placed it on the market are not the men to work for nothing, but neither are they the men to overdo the margin of profit from mere greed, and on their side the whole transaction, though speculative, seems to have been a perfectly honest one throughout.

As for the Egyptian loan we are still in some uncertainty about its ultimate fate. The protest by the Turkish Government handed through Mussurus Pasha to Lord Clarendon has been published, and Messrs Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt have telegraphed the fact to the Khedive, and wait his answer. I do not believe that any large amount has been subscribed, and am quite prepared to see the subscriptions returned.

The underwriters of Lloyd's, at a meeting on Wednesday, agreed to a resolution to pay losses a week after settlement, instead of a month as hitherto—the change to commence on the 1st July next. A second meeting, however, must be held on Wednesday next to confirm the resolution, by ballot. This change is one among many indications of the necessity under which private underwriters feel themselves here placed of moving with the times. The marine insurance companies have always after settling a loss paid the amount in about a week, and that promptitude of settlement has been one of the main attractions to many insurers with whom cheap premiums were a secondary object. Since so many foreign underwriting associations have come into the field, the competition of course has been intensified, and Lloyd's must do something if they would retain their hold of the business that is to be had. One difficulty in their way, however, was mentioned at the meeting. Nominally, and as a rule actually, the premiums due to them are payable on the 8th of each month, less the brokerage and a discount of 10 per cent., but the brokers pay very irregularly, sometimes taking two, three, and even six months' credit, and yet keeping off the cash discount all the same. The underwriters say that if they now pay losses so promptly there should at least be corresponding punctuality on the other side. No doubt; but the remedy is in their own hands. The companies also receive payment of premiums on the 8th of each month, but they secure themselves from any inconvenience, first by diligent collection of the amounts, and then by having a good reserve. The underwriters have only to agree in concert to send in their accounts early in each month with the usual notice that discounts will be contingent on prompt payment, and they will get matters to run as smoothly as the companies manage to secure. The great want, however, at Lloyd's is the absence of a faculty of combined action; each man fights for his own hand, and when business is dull makes concessions which place his neighbour at a disadvantage. Another discussion is also in progress there at present, relative to the fees of average staters. These fees are always added to the claim made up by the stater, and the underwriter consequently pays them. It seems, however, that there is a tacit arrangement between certain staters and the brokers to divide the fees, and hence a temptation to the former to charge as high as possible. Nothing has yet been decided on this point.

I have spoken of the competition of foreign underwriters. I am told, however, by a very large insurance broker that these persons are much readier at receiving premiums than at paying losses, and that a very short experience in dealing with them has disgusted many insurers. The Paris underwriters I hear particularly complained of. They pay tardily and then often by instalments.

The "Thetis"—the new insurance company mentioned in a previous letter—has proved a great success and will probably take rank with the best of the London offices. Schroders, I believe, were the actual starters of the scheme, which is strongly backed by shareholders in the Ocean Company, while Harford's name as underwriter inspires great confidence. If your readers have not for

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.

We (*Englishman*, May 24) regret to state that on Thursday last, about 6 P.M., while a strong north-easter was blowing, a boat containing a European, a West Indian, and four natives of this country, capsized off Fort Point. The boat went down immediately, and the crew swam ashore, but the two others, hampered by their clothing or unable to swim, vainly struggled to keep their heads above water. Mr. Perry of the s. s. Madras, who witnessed the accident from the shore, endeavoured both by fair means and foul to induce five men lolling about in a dinghy to put off to the assistance of the poor fellows in the water, but entreaties and abuse were alike unavailing. Of course, not a policeman was within sight or call, not any European or other person who could render any assistance, or join Mr. Perry in taking temporary possession of a boat. So in a few minutes, and within a hundred yards of the bank, these unfortunate beings were swept away by the current, without a hand being held out to save them.

THE CALCUTTA DERBY SWEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—A great many letters have been written in exceeding bad taste and worse spirit on the subject of the drawing of the Derby Lottery. It was the first of the kind I had ever attended, but, being a ticket-holder, I was induced to visit the stand on the morning of the drawing, and it certainly seemed to me that nothing could be more fair. A large number of ticket-holders, both European and native, were present, and no objection was raised. There must have been many present who had witnessed the drawing year after year, and had there been any objection to the innovation of putting blanks with the horses, they would surely have noticed it; but not one dissentient voice was raised. Had there been any valid reason for objection, that was certainly the time for it, and not afterwards, when such could only be imputed to selfish disappointment.

It was noticed to me that the placing of blanks with the horses was unusual, but I at once saw that it had its advantage, in that there were a large number of native ticket-holders present, and it at once assured and made clear to them that there could be nothing like unfairness or collusion in the drawing, because although the drawer of the numbers should even draw his own, still there was the chance of a blank being drawn against it, in place of the certainty of a horse. And this, in the opinion of many, is the more perfect system of the two. A Major General.

THE SEASON IN BENGAL.

From the appearance of the sky, and the gradual fall of the barometer, we may reasonably hope that we are approaching what the Royal Captain, who had gone in for "the Moors," called the *chota badzat*, or "small wains." The adjutants, those veritable "clouds followers," are fast dropping in; the frogs croak pleasantly all over the maidan; white mould begins to appear on one's book-covers, and everything tends to show that the hot season of 1870 is about to follow its predecessors. The change has come not one day too soon. For months there has been no rain to speak of, in any part of the Lower Provinces. Even Assam has suffered from the drought, and a very short continuance of dry weather would have placed one of the year's crops in considerable jeopardy. It is a noteworthy fact that now-a-days we seldom pass a year without either a partial famine, or the dread of that dire calamity. The rainfall has not only diminished, but is uncertain in time as well as in quantity. Few perhaps either know or think of the misery that only a few days delay of the looked-for showers causes in thousands of homesteads all over Bengal. The ryot class, especially to the north and eastward, are badly enough off at any time, and to lose, or partially lose, one of their scanty crops means semi-starvation and poignant distress. Many of the poorer ryots are not sure of one cooked meal a day even in ordinary times—in seasons of scarcity they exist, and that is all. We have all of us, therefore, good reason to welcome the coming rains, and to congratulate ourselves on having escaped a repetition of the evils of 1865.—*Englishman*, May 24.

CANVAS SHOES FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—In your admirable and practical notes on the precautions to be observed on the approach of the hot weather, and which are thoroughly applicable to every part of the year in the plains, you omit to mention an important element in the question, viz., our boots and [illegible] coverings.

Doctors tell us of close nervous sympathies which obtain between various distinct parts of the body, on which they found their counter-irritant treatment of many complaints. Among these sympathetic relations the most marked is that between the feet and the head. Everyone knows the value of a mustard poultice applied to the calves, or of bathing the feet in mustard and hot water, in affections of the head and lungs, and many must have observed the pleasant tingling in the years and scalp which follows the smart application of a towel to the feet and shins after bathing.

The relation then between the feet and the head being admitted, how absurd and dangerous appear our heavy walking and thick black riding boots, which are made in slavish imitation of the pattern used in cold rainy England. How many planters and sportsmen, for example, must have felt themselves exhausted by a walk over a comparatively short distance, in these clog-like shooting boots of ours, and have resorted to the "peg" to revive their failing energies, when a light pair of white canvas boots, with elastic sides and moderate soles, would have obviated the oppressive feeling of heat asphyxia brought on by having the feet compressed and heated. The absurdity of putting our sensitive feet in these things which our shoemakers send us, could only be equalled by that of casing our heads and chests in similar structures.

Let us then discard this heavy black leather armour for our feet, with its heat absorbing and health-destroying powers, and adopt canvas as the material for our riding and walking wear. The proposed material is extremely durable, and is sufficiently porous and light for all practical purposes, while a little ground chalk and water smeared over it, when dirty, renews its original colour. No one who puts the matter to the test will regret having followed the advice of

Cachar, 15th May. D. F.

ARCHERY AT THE NEILGHERRIES.

Last Tuesday (May 17) was the third quarterly meeting for the distribution of Club prizes. The first prize, as we stated last week, was for the greatest number of hits; Mrs. Chapman and Mr. Brecks were ties in this, but the latter forfeited the outer ring of the target; 15 of his arrows having struck the white, that number had to be deducted, leaving Mrs. Chapman the winner. Mr. Brecks, after the deduction of 15 from his score, was still highest for the second prize; Miss Ranking third. We are sorry that we are to lose this young lady from the Club; she has always been one of its most promising members. Mrs. Brecks was actually third in hits and score, but her black and white rings were forfeited, by which she lost 24 hits. The number of arrows was the same as at the weekly practices, namely, eight dozens, four dozens at each range, 60 and 50 yards for the ladies, 80 and 60 the gentlemen. Dr. Pearl lost 10 ends, (30 arrows) by arriving late, or we should doubtless have had the pleasure of seeing his name higher in the list:

	hits.	score.
Mrs. Chapman	56	244
Mr. Brecks	56	208
Mrs. Brecks	49	205
Miss Ranking	45	185
Mrs. Minchin	42	175
Mr. Madden	37	141
Miss L. Marshall	36	150
Mr. Ferguson	31	121
Miss King	28	110
Miss Pope	27	103
Mr. Chapman	25	95
Miss Leggatt	20	90
Mrs. Davis	19	55
Miss Bliss	18	70
Miss Cooper	16	62
Mr. Van Someren	14	20
Dr. Pearl	13	63
Miss Crole	8	36

It was resolved in committee that ladies and gentlemen visiting the Hill for any term less than six months, and wishing to join the Archery Club, be admitted as honorary members, by paying the monthly subscription of one rupee; but for six or more months the usual entrance fee of Rs. 10 for gentlemen, and rupees five for ladies, will be demanded. It was also resolved that the rule for election by ballot be cancelled, and that the election of members shall in future rest with the committee. Any lady or gentleman wishing to join the club should address the Honorary Secretary, at Harrington Lodge.—*Neilgherry Excelsior* (Ootacamund).

It is stated that Mr. George Dawson is to be the editor of a new daily paper in Birmingham, the politics of which will be Liberal in the very broadest sense. A new illustrated paper in the North of England is also spoken of.

THE HOLKAR.

The advantages of an English education directed by a Political Agent, appear to have been to a great degree thrown away upon the Maharajah of Indore. During his Highness' minority wonderful predictions were hazarded as to the brilliant and happy future which awaited the territory that was to be administered by a prince, who from his tender youth had imbibed political wisdom from the lips of Sir Robert Hamilton. Thus far these hopeful prophecies have produced nothing but disappointment. "Malwa is without roads; except on the gun road, as the natives call the Trunk road, now under construction between Mhow and Nusseerabad, and a few bits in Jowra and Rutlam, there is not a yard of metal laid." There is not "a mile of communication which can be used in the rainy season." Again, "the residence of Holkar, and the emporium of a vast commerce in opium and cotton, has no street in a state to receive a decent carriage. No Durbar coachman," continues Colonel Daly, "would start on a drive to the palace without spare ropes to re-bind the already broken springs. In the wet weather an interval of sunlight steams the air with the reekings of filth, for drainage is unknown; the consequence is that cholera, small-pox, and fever revel in possession." Were we disposed to be hypercritical, we might ask since when sunlight has had the property of steaming the air, and also if in the intervals of this novel steam generation there was only utter darkness, a darkness that might be felt, but elderly gentlemen who indulge in fine writing are very apt to talk nonsense; and, after all, the fact remains that Indore is a filthy town with abundance of bad smells, but with never a road or drain. An excuse, indeed, is attempted to be made for this barbarous state of things, on the plea of the Maharajah's ill-health, which "limits his exercise to elephant and palki," so that he knows less about his capital than strangers do. The notion is simply absurd, unless his Highness keeps his eyes and nose carefully closed whenever he rides out to "eat the air." Besides, has he no ministers to tell him that his capital city would be a disgrace to Turkestan? And what becomes of the moral influence of the Political Agent? And what is the particular use of that highly-paid official?

On the other hand, it is not so very surprising that the Maharajah should feel a little incredulous on the subject of European improvements, after his experience in the matter of cotton mills. Colonel Meade, it seems, had duly indoctrinated his Highness on the great benefits to be derived from the construction of a cotton mill, and the machinery was accordingly ordered out from Manchester. After its arrival, however, at Bombay, it was attached by order of the High Court, and when at last it did reach Indore, it was "in a sorely battered state." "It was said," remarks Colonel Daly, "that his Highness' outlay, through various sources, in the name of this machinery, has exceeded four lakhs." Does not this also point out the necessity for a really respectable home agency for the chiefs and nobles of India—to dry up these "various sources" of expenditure, whether "in the name" of machinery or of any other object? We cannot, however, wonder very much if his Highness' "ardour has been cooled by the costly disasters which have attended the project," or if "the Barwai iron works, with their splendid gear, still lie idle."

If Colonel Daly has any sense of humour, he must surely have laughed in his sleeve as he penned the amusing platitude suggested by the refusal of the durbar to furnish statistics for the long talked-of Government Gazetteer, on the ground that it kept none. Upon this it is remarked:—"Native Governments avoid the light; there is no desire to raise the purdah to the public, and, where affairs are administered without written laws, publicity would expose inconsistencies to comments dangerous to their preservation." Are there no inconsistencies, then, under the British Government, notwithstanding its written laws and pretended love of publicity? Is it wise to draw too much attention to the beam in our neighbour's eye, before we have got the mote out of our own? Besides, native princes may very well suspect our motives for prying into the internal affairs of their states. Were the Ameers of Scinde so very much to blame for objecting to the survey of the Indus?

The chief fault, perhaps, to be found with Holkar's administration, is the excessive enhancement of the land assessment, in some instances amounting to one hundred per cent. His Highness also appears to have borrowed a fruitful idea from the paramount power, in establishing an Inam Commission, through whose action "holdings which have been transmitted from father to son through many generations, now lapse to the state." In this one respect his Highness appears to have been an apt scholar, and to have substantially benefited by his English education. It may here be worth while to consider, whether much real good is effected by the supervision of a Political Agent during a prince's minority, as it is now [illegible]. It is [illegible] the power of any British officer to cope with the evil influences of the zenana. As we have more than once insisted, an Indian Eton is the only chance of imparting to the rising nobility of the land a practical acquaintance with Western ideas and principles, as far as these are adapted to the incidents of an Oriental life. A young native prince, however well he may disguise his real feelings, is morally certain to conceive an intense dislike for the Political Agent who is always boring him with good advice, and talking about things he does not in the least understand. Depend upon it Telemachus hated Mentor in his heart, and never forgave him for his rudeness in Calypso's isle. The fable of that sage instructor's conversion into the goddess Minerva, was only that precocious youngster's device for accounting for his tutor's sudden "disappearance." Be that as it may, it is not safe to quote his Highness the Maharajah of Indore as an illustration of the advantages of an English training.—*Englishman*, May 24.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF INDIA.

Necessity appears to be the mother of prosperity as well as of invention. She has certainly had a chief part in leading the Central Provinces to the threshold of a new career, which can scarcely fail to be prosperous in a degree not easy to predicate. The pressure of an ever-deepening fuel famine, and the cost of working a main Indian line of railway with coal drawn from English and Welsh pits, have had a marked influence on the coal prospectors of Central India. Seizing upon various local indications that a supply of coal might be anticipated, and sharpened by the necessity for preserving the remains of their forests, officers like Major Lucie Smith have succeeded in establishing the position for which they contended, that India possesses within her own borders beds of fuel which may render her railways independent of the English mines. Their success, however, goes farther than this. Lord Mayo, who has an eminently practical turn of mind, saw in the demonstration of the existence of immense fields of coal within easy distance of a trunk line of railway, a vivid prospect of a great and flourishing manufacturing industry, such in fact as that which in the valleys of the Ural Mountains has contributed so largely to the power and prosperity of Russia.

India in short seems on the verge of losing that exclusively agricultural reputation for which she has hitherto been distinguished. The latent belief in her mineral treasures is now likely to become an active principle of Anglo-Indian life. Once independent of England in the matter of coal, it will not be long before an effort is made to secure equal freedom in various manufactures, and in the supply of such metals as iron, copper, lead, &c. The only wonder is that in the hands of a race in whom the instinct of turning minerals to account is almost as strong as the vagabond instinct, in the sense given it by Alexander Smith, a sustained effort should not have been earlier made in this direction. The miserable failure of the experiment in Kumaon has its parallels in the collapse of the copper works of Manbhoom, and the iron work of Beerbhoom. The blame of the failure in the latter cases rests even more with the haste exhibited for profitable results, than with that jealousy of non-official enterprize on the part of the powers that be which has been the bane of so many undertakings.

But now what are the prospects before the country as a great producer and consumer of minerals? In the Punjab there is salt enough to supply the whole Peninsula, if only it can be made available by cheap carriage. The Himalayas contain a land of silver—the Wuzeeri Roopah country—and although they have never been properly prospected, indications have been found here and there which, if worth anything at all, would prove that they are not inferior in mineral wealth to any mountain range in the world. To say nothing of graphite at Almorah, and iron in Kumaon, the Hon'ble Ashly Eden thus speaks of the peculiarity of the valley of Paro in Bhootan. "The soil about Paro is charged with iron to a singular extent; by placing a magnet down on the ground anywhere in the valley, it was at once covered with a kind of metallic iron dust; by collecting a heap of sand and working it with the magnet, a very large percentage of iron was separated from the sand. The whole hill sides above were yellow, and were apparently full of iron; one hill in particular was called 'Chakolah' or Iron Mountain. There is an iron mine about two days' journey from Paro, and the Bhootea declared that they obtained lead from the same mine, but in small quantities. It is certain that they do obtain lead to a small extent in their country."

This should be sufficient to tempt the authorities to an exploration of the Darjeeling district; it is, however, insufficient to prevent them from throwing cold water on the constantly-occurring reports of valuable ores having been found in the neighbourhood of the sanitarium.

When we turn from the Himalayas to Central India, we come upon a mineral district which, commencing within a hundred miles of the capital, stretches for an unknown distance towards Bombay. Since the discovery of coal at Midnapore, that station may be taken as marking the eastern verge of this district. This verge sweeps round in an irregular curve through Raneegunge and Soory to the Ganges, at, say, Rajmahal. To the south, the discovery of coal at Chanda may be said to extend it to the valley of the Godavery; while to the west, the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company have opened workings at Mopani, close to the eastern borders of Bhopal.

Besides this vast field, the trans-Megna districts produce coal of an excellent description. Seams of from four to six feet in thickness have been worked at Chena and Lacaday, in the Khasia and Jynteeah hills; and on the banks of the Dehing in upper Assam there are numerous out-crops of perhaps the best coal in India.

Leaving out the pits at Lynah in Scinde, we return to the great mineral district of Central India. In the valleys on its eastern side are found gold and a variety of precious stones. Far away to the west in Bundelkund, the Rajah of Punnah has a few diamond mines, and the plateau of Rewah is known to abound in the most valuable ores; there are gold and gems in the streams, copper in Maubhoom, and iron almost everywhere. At Mahemmedpore near Soory, within a few miles of the Cynthia station of the East Indian Railway, rich, though somewhat intractable, iron ore is found, and we believe it is no secret that at Jamalpore a valuable paint has been made from ionide of iron sent down by the engineers employed on the Allahabad and Jubbulpore line. As for coal, following what seems to be almost a law, wherever iron has been found there also has coal been discovered. Perhaps a better estimate will be formed of the extent of the coal deposits in Central India if we refer to the map. Coal there has been found over an area of at least five degrees of longitude in breadth, by four degrees of latitude in width, that is, from Midnapore to Mopani, east and west, and from Kurkurbaree to Chanda, north and south. Looking at the map, the fields seem to arrange themselves in three great lines: the northern line runs, roughly speaking, along the tropic, and takes in the Raneegunge, Kurkurbaree, Palamar, and Singrowli fields. The second line runs a little north of the 22nd parallel of latitude, from Midnapore through Corbah to Mopani, and far to the south, almost in the 20th degree of latitude, stands by itself Chanda. Hitherto nothing has been found west of Mopani, but then the search has been nothing to speak of. All over this area the coal found is inferior to English coal, but that is only another way of saying that it must be used for different purposes. The great fact to be borne in mind seems to be that it is almost always accompanied by iron.

Here then, in the very heart of India, we have an immense "black country," a country of hills and vales, and lofty plateaus, where cotton grows luxuriantly, and where immense plains produce fabulous quantities of grain. The prospect held out to India is, shortly, that a cotton growing country shall also be a cotton manufacturing country. At places like Khandalla on the Western Ghauts, Europeans cannot only live but flourish in a healthy mountain climate, and here, on the margin of the great cotton districts of Berar, Chanda coal could be put down at a rate which would beat English mineral fuel out of the field. Hitherto again, the iron ores of India have been neglected, because of the difficulty in procuring good fluxes. But with open lines of railway, it only requires the discovery of a good bed of lime to find the ore travelling in the rough state to points where it can be usefully worked. The necessities of a great railway system will speedily make it as imperative to use Indian iron as it is now to use Indian coal, and when that day comes, the Central Provinces, which have a population devoid of many prejudices and ready for the work, will enter on a new and unexampled career of prosperity, and furnish the Government with new sources of strength, and new guarantees of the stability of British rule.—*Englishman*.

APROPOS OF THE HOT WEATHER.

We have a few more words to say with reference to the hot season, and it is hot. We frankly acknowledge our weakness for ice and sherry cobblers. Does it do us any harm? Let us briefly discuss this matter. It is a popular belief that to drink cold fluids, if the person be in a heated condition, is injurious, and anecdotes are plentiful of even a fatal result from such conduct. At the same time it is acknowledged that the danger of the application of cold is not when the body is hot, but when it is cooling after having been heated. Any form of exertion that creates profuse perspiration enfeebles the system, and great danger is likely to result [illegible], under these circumstances, from the application of cold to the surface of the body, or with the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Our bodies, if in health, do not retain preternatural heat for any lengthened period. We have the faculty of evolving it, and the internal temperature of our bodies is steadily maintained, although the external conditions may be far above, or below, the normal standard. Perspiration is the European's safety in India. Let us, then, above everything else, avoid interference with the functions of the skin, and keep it in a thoroughly clean and healthy state.

If the thermometer stand at 62° or thereabouts, it is called temperate, because the equilibrium is maintained without any exertion, but rising above 70° we describe the feeling as hot, and then our system sets to work to get rid of this increase. The Russians are constantly known to plunge into cold water or even snow, immediately they have taken a vapour bath, but then it is an instant application of cold, while the preternatural heat still *remains present* in the system.

The Turkish baths that have so lately become popular, should be used on this principle, and we are inclined to think it is a great mistake to wait for the cold douche or swim until you are comparatively cooler. Either stay until your temperature is quite cool, or take the cold bath at once while the heat is in your system.

Let us carry our views a little further and give the following advice. Sportsmen, never mind a wetting as long as you are walking. When you cease taking exercise apply no further cold. Young ladies, don't loiter about the verandah or saunter out into the compound, waiting for your carriage, at the next ball. Give that young officer the "last dance," and briskly move away to your home and bed. How many cases of inflammation, consumption, and sore throat have arisen from the thoughtless exposure to cold, while the system is itself getting rid of its heat. Those "chats" and gossipping discussions, after returning from dances, are dangerous pleasures.

Again, a sudden application and momentary sensation of cold is not as injurious as an abiding sense of chilliness. *Ergo*, an "iced peg" drunk whilst hot (as the Irishman would say) is refreshing, invigorating, and "so nice." A continual use of iced beverages, on the other hand, tends to enervate, depress, and injure the digestive system. We do not mean by this that our beverages are not to be cooled, we say they should not be cold, they should be agreeable to the taste, but not injurious to the stomach. The most valuable effect of cold is a sedative one. It allays the irritation of the nervous system, and reduces the pulse. Most satisfactory results have been obtained from using ice in madness, and no safer treatment of sunstroke is known than the cold douche.

How is it that warm beverages are so universally taken? It is on this principle that the abstraction of heat from the stomach necessarily weakens its powers, and the tea and coffee drunk warm avoids this evil. Ice, therefore, should not be constantly used in health. It should be freely employed and can be indulged in with benefit, whenever, from any cause, the system is overheated, and is somewhat persistently so. Don't let us then encourage too strongly iced wines with our meals, rather have an ice cream or freezing "swizzle," when returning from your evening ride, or walk from office. Our remarks are, of course, merely the opinions of those who refer to the use of ice in health. Sickness changes materially the advice that would be offered.

One more word. Cold is always rendered more injurious by moisture. Wet feet, wet clothes, kill many. The breeze through a well-watered kuskus tattie is pleasant but treacherous. Do not sit in its midst, but having got into the rooms successive quantities of cool air, circulate it by the punkah.

The punkah and tattie should never be separated. Part with your tatties, but not with the punkah.

We had the pleasure the other day of seeing a very handy and ingenious thermantidote made by Johnson of Allahabad. The simple turning of a wheel raised water sufficient to keep the tatties wet, and at the same time circulated the cooled air with considerable force. It is, however, a fact that native activity is better seen in the backward and forward monotonous movement of the recognized coolie, who strongly objects to turn a handle, and who has arrived at that state of bliss that he can sleep in any position, and at all and every moment.—*Englishman*.

Mdlle. Nilsson has obtained for the charitable institutions of Paris, at six concerts given during the past winter for their benefit, a sum of 70,000f.

Among the works said to be preparing for publication are a new novel by Mr. George Meredith, and a dramatic poem by Dr. George MacDonald. A new book on the native races of India, by Mr. Robert H. Elliot, is also announced.

BURMAH NEWS.

The *Rangoon Gazette* reports that the British India Steam Navigation Company have purchased from the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company the two steamers, Ava and Avagyee, for carrying on internal communication in Burmah.

Major MacMahon has paid another visit to Bhamo, where he was, on this occasion, well received by the Woon and other officials, who had received a hint from the Minister at Mandalay that any repetition of their behaviour on the major's former visit would be punished. The Colonel Fytche, in which Major MacMahon travelled, only occupied three days on the voyage from Mandalay to Bhamo, her previous voyages having lasted seven days.

The most important news is from Yunnan, where it is reported that the Panthays have not only held their own against the Chinese, but have driven them back some distance towards the northern part of the province. If this is true, the trade route from Bhamo to Momein will soon be re-opened.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Charles Mathews seems to have been well received in Melbourne. He was entertained we see by the Athenæum and Yorick Clubs. At the Yorick, on the 28th March, he replied as follows to the toast of his health. On rising he was received with "a storm of cheering" and "fresh bursts of hurrahs":—

Gentlemen, to say that I am flattered by the compliment that I have been paid to-night, and by the many civil things that your president has lavished upon me, would but very ill express my gratification at this gathering. I expected to meet with kindness and politeness, but I was not prepared for the truly hearty and friendly reception that has greeted me. I don't know—I can't fancy that I am in a strange land—(Cheers)—or that I am being received by strangers. (No, no.) Everything seems as familiar as if I had been here all my life, and everyone treats me as if I had known them from childhood. (Vehement cries of "So you have," and cheers.) From the moment I set foot on shore and walked up Collins-street, I seemed to be instantly recognised as readily as if I had been in Liverpool or Manchester, and every shopkeeper welcomed me as though I had been only parted from them last week. This is what glads a man's heart—perhaps tickles his fancy—but makes him feel at home. (Great cheering.) It makes a man ask why it is that this meeting has been put off so long, how it is that I have neglected such friends, who have expected me so many years, and are so glad to see me at last? (Cheers.) I am to blame, I acknowledge that frankly, and I can only say that I will never do so any more. (Laughter.) As to the voyage that I looked forward to with so much horror—why, it was nonsense. (Laughter and cheering.) What I sarcastically called before parting a mere pleasure trip has turned out to be such an one indeed. What with music, dancing, private theatricals, glorious weather, and no letters to answer—(laughter)—what could a man desire more? Since my arrival in Melbourne my chief labour has been shaking hands and listening to pleasant things said by pleasant people. That I find no hard task. Of course I had to respond to the usual questions—"Are you not surprised at Melbourne?" "How do you like our town?" "Have you seen our town-hall, our Parliament-houses—and our goal? (Much laughter.) Of course these were necessities that I had to comply with, and followed by the usual remarks and encomiums of Sydney Harbour, and winding up with, "Only to think 35 years ago the white man had not set his foot here." (Laughter and cheers.) Of course I had to confess that I was not surprised. It was what I expected. I knew it all beforehand. Why, Melbourne is as well known and appreciated in London as London is in Melbourne. (Hear, hear.) No, I was not surprised. After all, 35 years years is a good long time, you know. With plenty of money a great deal can be done in 35 years. I was myself fully developed long before I was 35. (Laughter for some time.) Nobody was surprised at me. (Renewed laughter.) When Melbourne gets to be my age, think what it will be then. (Laughter and cheers.) That will be something worth witnessing, I only hope I shall be here to see it. (Cheers, and cries of "We hope so too.") In the meantime I intend to avail myself of all the good things that offer. I hope in return to merit the hospitality and kindness I have received, and if in getting into work I only afford you the entertainment you expect, why the gratification will be mutual. (Cheers.) You have taken me on faith to-night. (Enthusiastic cries, "We know you of old," and cheering.) It shall go hard indeed if I do not come up to your expectations. I will do my best, and no man can do more. As to Mr. Rusden's calling me by my Christian name, that is the greatest compliment [illegible] for my purpose is greatly exceeded, but it would appear that the Treasurer has still a balance in hand of the £200,000 voted for actual and contingent war expenditure. The ascertained expenditure up to 31st of March last was £161,000, the estimated amount for the period still to pay is about £30,000, leaving in round numbers a balance of say £10,000 still available. Mr. Fox, the Premier of New Zealand, has written a despatch to Earl Granville on the subject of the departure of the last regiment of British troops which he says marks "an epoch in the history of New Zealand." He shortly reviews the position of the colony at the time of the peremptory order for removal, a position known when the order was sent; shows that there was no military necessity for such removal, but the reverse, considering the state of the natives, and the danger to British subjects; points out how fraught with evil was Lord Granville's despatch siding with the natives published as it was and translated into Maori as it has been, and speaks of the injustice of publishing such despatches before any reply can be given to them; proves clearly from former Colonial Office despatches that Lord Granville acted both unjustly and precipitately against the clear undertakings and proposals of his predecessors, and against the advice of imperial officers, who knew the colony and its circumstances; and shows that to carry through the policy with respect to the natives approved by former Secretaries of State, the colony had incurred great responsibilities—an expenditure, in proportion to its revenue, equivalent to an expenditure in Great Britain of £300,000,000, or to £500,000,000, if taken on the basis of population; and concludes by observing, "that the removal of the troops, in the face of the offer of the colony to pay for a regiment, and all the surrounding circumstances which have been referred to must leave in the minds of the colonists, and by them, if this new policy be persisted in, be handed down to the future inhabitants of New Zealand, a rankling feeling of prosperity sore. Even the Taranaki and Wanganui districts which have suffered so much from the war are fast recovering, and marked progress in the settlement of the country is observable. Some debate has recently occurred in Wanganui regarding an order issued by Major Noakes, the officer in command of that district and Wanganui district, permitting natives unarmed to pass along the roads. This was construed into a permission to the ex-rebels turned out of the Waitotara district to return to and reoccupy their lands, and the settlers accordingly got indignant, held meetings, armed themselves, and forcibly turned back two or three unarmed natives who had passed into the district. Letters from Mr. Fox and Major Noakes have been published stating definitely that there is no intention whatever of permitting the return of any of these natives.

The news from the gold-fields is rather encouraging. The cry of destitution raised by some of the Thames miners had subsided, it being ascertained that it was more affected than real. The collapse of a number of the bubble companies which were started when the gold fever was at its height has now cleared the way for legitimate enterprise and speculation.

A PSALM OF LIFE.

WHAT THE HEART OF THE [CALCUTTA] BROKER SAID TO THE BANKERS.

Tell me not in joyful number,
"Things are better than they seem;"
Brokers' souls no longer slumber,
In a pleasant profit dream.

Who has done it? Who in earnest
Dare reduce the Brokers' dole?
Scot—who ne'er to home returnest,
Skinning flints with greedy soul!

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is a Banker's end or way;
But to lend till those who borrow,
Find it harder still to pay.

Times are bad and credit fleeting,
Business dismal as the grave,
Yet you at a secret meeting
Half our profits seek to shave!

'Mid Calcutta's tittle-tattle,
There is now a rumour rife;
We are like our driven cattle,
Tats that have no joy in life.

Trust not C—ch—n—n, howe'er pleasant;
Let K—d hide his guilty head!
Read our Circular at present—
Hear what K—gh—y—D—ff— have said!

Acts of Bankers should remind us
Not to trust to them next time,
Fix ourselves the rates to bind us,
At a figure more sublime!

Figure that perhaps another
Trying hard some cash to gain;
Some poor Freight, or Produce brother
Seeking, asks for but in vain.

Let us then be up and doing,
Brokers, ere it be too late—
Merchants on our side are suing,
Bankers trembling for your fate!

A SHORT-FELLOW.

Calcutta Examiner.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN TAPS.

(*Melbourne Age*, March 31.)

The little crowd which collects in front of the Oriental Taphouse in Bourke-street, throughout the evening, can hardly have failed to attract the attention of anyone who is in the habit of traversing that thoroughfare after nightfall. A passer-by who is curious enough to stop and see what this damming up of the pathway is about, will find that the delectation afforded to the crowd is the glimpse every now and then of one of the young ladies who, in what is supposed to be oriental attire, dispense liquids to the frequenters of the place. The proprietor of the establishment started only a few weeks ago in a comparatively mild style of carrying on in more than one respect, but, emboldened by impunity he has become daring in his innovations upon certain usages of decency. Having obtained a liquor license from the ever-complaisant bench, he opened a bar in front, which, strange to say, has always been perfectly deserted to all appearances from the doorway, directly the gas is lit up, and thenceforward until the place closes at midnight. The secret of the success which has, however, undoubtedly attended the venture, is to be found in two little symposiums which have been provided for the visitors. At first there was only one symposium: a kind of little back parlour, where drinks were served at 100 per cent. advance upon the old charges of the establishment. The proprietor was enabled to double the tariff by the simplest device in the world. The two Hebes, who waited upon the patrons, were attired in dingy Turkish slops and trousers of garish colours, and immediately the place began to get a flavour of impropriety—than which nothing better could have been desired by the landlord—it was full every night; but the management, having succeeded so far, took another step upwards (in one sense), by taking about fifteen inches off the skirts of the Hebes, and abolishing their trousers. The rush now became extraordinary, so much so that a large saloon had to be opened upstairs instanter, and four extra Hebes provided, all of whom were put into the same ballet costume. So the game goes on now. The Oriental, having got its questionable name up, is crowded above and below at night by fast young and old men about town, and rowdies of every description, high and low, genteel and otherwise. Police authorities walk in and around and see no harm in it, and the jargon, "Well conducted—nothing improper allowed," goes down as it usually does with these complacent gentlemen. The attraction of the Hebes, flashing about in their tinsel and tights, is warmed up with a little melody, pianos having been placed both above and below stairs. Professional players are kept vigorously at work on the instruments all the evening, and professional singers drop in now and again, the bulk of the entertainment in this way being, however, afforded by amateurs. No ladies are admitted to the saloons—as yet—the management being probably timorous about presuming too far on the patronage, hard as they swink. Ladies must content themselves for the present with accommodation in a partitioned-off portion of the bar, which can only be approached by the side door. Here a mixed company assemble, and of course there is no overt impropriety. If the manager can only keep the police sweet until the time comes to renew the license he is contented. His comfortable haul will be made should the tide of patronage, as now, flow unchecked until then. We impeach the Oriental Tap as a disgrace to the main thoroughfare of the city, and call upon the guardians of public morality to suppress it.

THE HEART OF WEST LONDON.*

(*Spectator*, April 30.)

We welcome the volume before us, not on account of any particular originality in its conception or remarkable ability in its execution, but because it is another attempt to create a feeling of distinctive character and continuous life with respect to a very important portion of unorganized London. Until within the last thirty years, the history of the brick-and-mortar of the metropolis has lain entombed, in great folios of the purely antiquarian and most uninviting class, and its civic and social life has been buried in neglected Municipal Records, or was to be found only in the disconnected and incidental notices of the gossip-writers of the last two centuries. To Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Leigh Hunt, and others belongs the merit of shaping and popularizing our knowledge of London; and Mr. Wheatley, following in their track, has given us a useful and readable book on what we may call the Heart of West London. We all know what is the Heart of the City Proper,—of the London of the City Corporation; and just what the vicinity of the Royal Exchange, the Bank, and the Mansion House is to the "City," Pall Mall and Piccadilly, with their immediate neighbourhood, are to West London,—the centre and source of their social existence. Neither Belgravia, nor Tyburnia, nor New Kensington, nor the Portman-Square district could exist in its isolated dignity; they all become living fauna of society, when brought into connection with the great centre of West London thought and action within this comparatively limited district of clubs, exhibitions, and shops. Here the social ideas and canons are generated and promulgated. Here is the real point of contact and mutual influence of the conflicting powers of wealth, station, and intellect. Here the man-about-town, the great landowner, the millionaire, and the politician have their "place of business," and learn the daily fluctuations and tone of the "things that go up and down" in the West End, and carry the impression and report back to their respective [illegible] and distant circles of life: here, in short, is made up that daily bulletin of opinion which is circulated at the dinner-tables and in the drawing-rooms of the same evening, the answer to the inquiry, "What does the West say?" or, "What does Society think?" A history of the main features and variations of this West of London unwritten law would make quite as curious a book, and probably a more generally interesting one, than the history of the Money Market during a corresponding period of time; and the two together would give us the kernel of a History of London. To write such a book would indeed require an unusual combination of powers, the patient research of the antiquary, the social knowledge, and aptitudes, and light touch of the West-End *habitué*, and the skill of the accomplished man of letters. But such a phenomenon appears in an approximate degree, we think, with sufficient likeness such instalments of social reminiscences in connection with places and local habits at such writers as Mr. Wheatley take the trouble to supply us with.

The locality of the Heart of West London has, of course, been shifted from time to time, in correspondence with the growth of the buildings of London; but it has always preserved the same general position of being between the Royal Palace and the City, the Palace *proper* being down to the reign of Henry VIII. at *Westminster*, though the Tower of London was also a royal residence, and several houses of the nobility were situated to the immediate west of that palatine tower, and between it and the heart of the old City proper. The transference of the Royal London residence from Westminster to Whitehall (Scotland Yard then becoming the eastern boundary of the Palace), led, no doubt, to the gradual transference of the heart of West London from the banks of the Thames, the Cockpit, and the vicinity of the Strand, to the Pall Mall side of St. James's Park. In Faithorne's Map of London, just before the Restoration (in 1658), we "find a country road marked 'from Knightsbridge unto Piccadilly Hall;' this is the present Piccadilly. South of this is a road from Charing Cross to St. James's Palace, now called Pall Mall, with two rows of trees on its north side in St. James's fields, and an alley where was played the game of pall mall. St. James's Park is shown with trees dotted about it, and Goring House and another house annexed at its west end, with the Mulberry garden behind them. St. James's Street has a few houses at the south end of its east side, and its west side is occupied by the gardens of Barkshire House. The Haymarket has a hedge on the west side and wall on the east side. A few houses stand at the south-west corner where it joins Pall Mall, and the Gaming House is at the north-east corner. Opposite is Windmill Street, with houses on both sides all the way up to 'the way to Paddington,' now Oxford Street." With the Restoration properly begins the history of the present Heart of West London, though the site was ultimately fixed by the transference of the Royal residence by Queen Anne to the Manor *House* or secondary Palace of St. James's, and cannot be said to have been affected by the change to Buckingham House in the present reign; and its present peculiar character may be fairly attributed to the social habits of the reign of Anne. From this time, though the district increased in size, and houses sprang up more and more continuously on the ground on each side of Piccadilly and its continuation (then called Portugal Street), the central point in this part of London may be said to have been already fixed, and the life of modern West-End society to be thenceforward continuous, and identified in its main features. Bond Street, which was built in 1686, is described in 1708 as "a fine new street, mostly inhabited by nobility and gentry," and as early as 1717 "Bond Street lovers" are spoken of. *Mayfare* was not finally abolished as a *fair* until late in the reign of George III., though its existence had been more than once suspended, and the struggle for its possession between fashion and the roughs was long and for some time doubtful in issue. The misfortunes of Clarendon and the spendthrift course of Monk's son had long before opened the way to the erection of the network of streets of which Albemarle Street is one. The position of St. James's Park and its continuation, now called the Green Park, with respect to Piccadilly and Portugal Street, defined and screened the erection of the intermediate districts of houses on that side of 'James Street.' St. James's Square sprang into existence in the reign of Charles II. In the same reign Pall Mall became a *street*, called at first *Catherine* Street,

DREADFUL MURDER OF A NOBLEMAN AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

St. Petersburgh, April 12.

For many years the capital of Russia has not been the scene of a crime so horrible as the one perpetrated at the end of last year in the Sparsky Pérévulok. That case, which has been watched at St. Petersburgh and in the whole of the Russian empire with an unexampled morbid anxiety, has just been judged by the criminal court of St. Petersburgh, with the assistance of jurymen. The new criminal procedure in Russian resembles very much the one used in France.

On the very first day of the trial a compact crowd besieged the approaches of the court. Although no special ticket of admission had been distributed, all the available places in the court were occupied as soon as eight o'clock in the morning, and an enormous crowd stationed outside to get a glimpse at the prisoners.

The trial was opened at half-past eleven; the presiding judge was M. Chamchine.

Fifty-one witnesses had been summoned; but six of them did not answer their names; three were absent from St. Petersburgh, three were too ill to attend.

The President exhorted the jurymen to dispel every preconceived idea, and to give their verdict merely on the evidence adduced at the trial. Then the Chief Clerk read the act of accusation, which I translate verbatim:—

On the evening of the 19th of November, 1869, the superannuated court councillor, Nicholas de Zohn, went to the Nobility Club, which he left by ten o'clock. Since that time he was missed, in spite of the most active searches of the police. On the 1st of January of the present year an artizan of St. Petersburgh, Alexander Ivanof, called at the office of the detective police, and declared that M. de Zohn had been killed in his presence during the night of the 7th or the 8th of November, in the house belonging to Tour, situated in the Sparsky Pérévulok, and in the lodgings of Maxime Ivanof, a burgess of St. Petersburgh; it was Maxime Ivanof who had committed the crime, with the assistance of persons living in his lodgings. M. de Zohn's corpse had been put in a trunk, and sent to Moscow by rail on the 8th of November.

A telegram from Moscow confirmed that at the station of the Nicolai Railway there was a trunk which had not been claimed by anybody, and which had arrived on the 8th of November. That trunk having been opened, the corpse of a man was found in it. During the inquiries set about upon that crime, Alexander Ivanof, an artizan of St. Petersburgh, the peasants Anthony Gratchef and John Fedorof, and the woman Alexandra Ardéief, a native of Cronstadt, acknowledged having taken part in M. de Zohn's murder, while Daria Tourbine, the daughter of a soldier, avowed having concealed that crime.

From the declaration of the above prisoners, it appears that in November, 1869, all of them, together with Alexandra Séménof, the daughter of a non-commissioned officer, were living in the lodgings of Maxime Ivanof, where Helena Dimtrief, a native of Velikï-Louky, used to come occasionally. Daria Tourbine was the mistress of Maxime Ivanof. Alexandra Ardéief, surnamed the Tall Sacha, and Alexandra Séménof, surnamed the Little Sacha, were living upon prostitution. Maxime Ivanof provided everything for them, and in exchange they gave to him the produce of their shameful calling. The other persons were following no regular occupation. Maxime Ivanof on several occasions expressed a wish to poison and then rob some of the men who were visiting his place with prostitutes. Moreover, he made experiments on cats and dogs by poisoning them with dissolutions of nitrate of silver and cyanide of potassium.

On the 7th of November Maxime Ivanof, Daria Tourbine, Alexandra Ardéief, and Alexandra Séménof, went to the Eldorado, where they met with M. de Zohn, who was acquainted with Maxime Ivanof, whose place he frequented. On account of Alexandra Séménof, Maxime Ivanof told M. de Zohn that he had at his place a young virgin, Helena Dimtrief, and offered to give her to him for 30 roubles. M. de Zohn accepted the proposal. Then all of them went to Maxime Ivanof's; firstly, Maxime Ivanof, to let the people know who remained at his place how matters stood, and also to Helena; then Alexandra Ardéief and De Zohn; lastly, Daria Tourbine and Alexandra Séménof. M. de Zohn was nearly tipsy. At Maxime Ivanof's all, including Helena Dimtrief, sat down in the drawing-room round a table, and drank brandy and wine, which Anthony Gratchef had bought with the money M. de Zohn had given to Alexandra Ardéief. Alexandra Séménof, who was drunk, left and went to sleep in the kitchen. Maxime Ivanof tried to inebriate Helena Dimtrief. She was in a bed-room with de Zohn, but would not consent to his wishes, and escaped to the kitchen, where she went to sleep at Alexandra Séménof's side.

When the party was drinking Maxime Ivanof went several times to the kitchen, and said to Alexander Ivanof, Anthony Gratchef, and John Fedorof that de Zohn ought to be poisoned; then he called Alexandra Ardéief, and ordered her to ascertain if de Zohn had any money with him. A few minutes after that woman entered the drawing-room, and said that M. de Zohn had no money, and that he could not pay Helena Dimtrief. De Zohn asserted the contrary, proposed a bet, and took out his money from his pocket. He reckoned 60 roubles, as to the remainder he had with him he did not reckon it, and he went into a bed-room with Alexandra Ardéief and went to bed. At that moment Alexandra Ardéief took the money M. de Zohn had in his trousers, left the bed-room, and gave it to Maxime Ivanof. M. de Zohn, upon perceiving that Alexandra Ardéief had not returned, prepared to leave the house. Then Maxime Ivanof proposed to Alexander Ivanof, Anthony Gratchef, and John Fedorof to murder M. de Zohn; but Daria Tourbine answered that it was enough having robbed him of his money. Meantime M. de Zohn left the place. However, he came again a few minutes afterwards, on finding that he had been robbed, and requested Maxime Ivanof to return it to him willingly, menacing him that in case of refusal he would fetch the police and make scandal. Maxime Ivanof answered that the money was all safe —that it was a lark, and invited him of his money. —that it was a lark, and invited him to drink as a token of reconciliation.

M. de Zohn, who was drunk, sat on the divan without taking off his fur coat. Maxime Ivanof ran to the kitchen, said that it was not any longer possible to allow M. de Zohn to go out, and with Alexandra Ardéief's assistance he poured into a copper mug some cyanide of potassium dissolved in a glass bottle. Alexander Ivanof presented that mug to M. de Zohn and told him to drink out of it; but he refused, saying there was poison in it. Then Alexandra Ardéief took a draught from her own mug, and said, "What a force! Poison, do you say?" Look how I drink myself!" Then Maxime Ivanof poured the mug containing the poison. He had not but drunk a gulp when he fell on the divan, murmuring, "Maxima Ivanof, you have poisoned me!"

Then Maxime Ivanof ran again to the kitchen, and said "It is ended; my children, you can come." Alexandra Ivanof, Anthony Gratchef, and John Fedorof entered the drawing-room; Maxime Ivanof poured poison into a small wine-glass, and introduced a small dose of it into M. de Zohn's mouth, which Alexandra Ardéief held open forcibly. Then Maxime Ivanof ordered John Federof to pass round M. de Zohn's neck a leather strap prepared for the occasion and put on for all his strength. M. de Zohn made a start, but all tried to get up, most looking most strangely at all his murderers. Maxime Ivanof said to him, "Sleep, refresh yourself, sir." At the very moment Alexander Ivanof threw a woollen plaid upon his head, and John Fedorof, who had brought an iron from the kitchen, began to beat M. de Zohn's head and chest with it. During that time Gratchef was pulling the leather thong round M. de Zohn's neck with all his might, and Maxime Ivanof was holding his feet, and prescribed to the others what they were to do. Meantime, Alexandra Ardéief played on the piano and sang, in order to deaden M. de Zohn's cries should he be able to do so. Daria Tourbine was at the drawing-room door, and took no part in the murder. She fainted, and then tried to run away, but she was prevented from leaving. Alexandra Séménof and Helena Dimtrief were asleep.

After the assassins had made sure that M. de Zohn was dead, they stripped him and washed out the marks of blood; then they carried the corpse into the bed-room and shut it in.

The next day Maxime Ivanof and Alexander Ivanof sold the garments of M. de Zohn at the Apraxin and Alexander markets—a fur coat, a fur cap, a coat, a pair of trousers, a gold watch, a pair of eye-glasses, a pair of shoes, a pair of goloshes, a silver cigar-case, a gold chain, a pin, &c. Afterwards they bought a large portmanteau, of yellow leather, in which Maxime Ivanof placed the corpse. Anthony M. de Zohn's corpse was placed by Anthony Gratchef and John Fedorof, in Alexander Ardéief's presence. The corpse was dressed in a shirt, a waistcoat, a pair of drawers, and a black neckerchief. The leather thong was still tied round the neck. The empty places in the portmanteau were filled up with rags and hemp; it was tied up with a rope, on which they affixed many seals of red wax. The produce of the sale of M. de Zohn's effects was divided by Maxime Ivanof among the accomplices of the crime, who received 10 roubles 30 copecks each; but by order of Maxime Ivanof, every one gave back four roubles to John Fedorof, who was to bring the corpse to Moscow, there to get rid of it in any way. In the evening the portmanteau containing the corpse was brought in a cab to the station of the Nicholas Railway. John Federof accompanied the portmanteau, and he was followed by Maxime Ivanof and Alexander Ivanof. It was forwarded under the assumed name of Koltzof. As soon as Maxime Ivanof came back home he burnt the receipt of the railway. The same evening Maxime Ivanof went to the Eldorado as usual, with a lot of women.

Therefore, to recite the act of accusation, Maxime Ivanof, 26 years of age, is accused of having with the assistance of accomplices, whose acts he directed, committed, on the 7th of November last, a voluntary homicide on the person of the supernumerated Court Councillor de Zohn, in order to rob him of his money and effects; Alexandra Ardéief, 18 years of age; Alexander Ivanof, 20 years; John Fedorof, 21 years; Gratchef, 16 years, are accused of being accomplices of that murder. Daria Tourbine, 19 years, is accused of having concealed that crime, which she witnessed without participating in it.

St. Petersburgh, April 15.

This trial, almost without precedent in the criminal annals of Russia, has been brought to a conclusion after several days of examination and cross-examination of the witnesses.

The Attorney General, Bajenoff, began by stating that he would merely rely upon the averred facts, without touching on the personal avowals of each of the prisoners. He sketched rapidly in the circumstances of the crime and put to the jurymen this question:—"Murder in aim had the prisoners in murdering M. de Zohn?" The public prosecutor said that this point was insignificant for himself, but that it ought to be elucidated, because the prisoners were likely to rely upon it, to avoid successfully the direct responsibility of the murder.

The public prosecutor explained that since the cyanide of potassium was thunder striking, and that after having scarcely tasted the contents of the poisoned mug, M. de Zohn was able to speak during two or three minutes, M. de Zohn, who was completely drunk, did not swallow the poison, and was able to expectorate it without the assassins having noticed it. However, there was an attempt to poison, the fact was undeniable. So was the attempt at strangulation, when the murderers say that the effect of the poison was too slow. If those two attempts have not been successful, it was owing to circumstances completely independent from the will of the assassins, and it was then that they resolved to kill their victim by beating him upon the head and the left side with irons.

The public prosecutor placed himself above the contradiction of the prisoners, who have been trying to disunipate each of them by laying the responsibility of that horrible crime at the door of others; he wished merely to consider the general facts established by the prisoners' own admission, and he came to the conclusion that the crime had four authors—Maxime and Alexander Ivanof, Gratchef, and Fedorof.

Then the public prosecutor proved that the crime was premeditated. That premeditation was evident by the thirst of Maxime Ivanof to get money from M. de Zohn by any means. The premeditation of the other three prisoners was shown by their readiness to commit that odious crime.

M. Orsenief, one of the most talented members of the St. Petersburgh bar, defended Maxime Ivanof. In a very eloquent speech he tried to show that the crime was not premeditated, and forcibly remarks that all the other prisoners are trying to put the crime at his door.

M. Spassovitch, another eminent member of the St. Petersburgh bar, was the counsel for Alexandra Ardéief. He expatiated on the foulness of the crime; he asserted that Maxime Ivanof was the principal author of it. However, he did not contest the culpability of Alexandra Ardéief, the principal culprit, they say, after Maxime Ivanof. It was she who brought M. de Zohn from the Eldorado; it was she who robbed him; it was she who induced him to drink the poison; it was she who beat the piano with her fists during the perpetration of the murder. M. Spassovitch did not deny these facts; but he found in the conditions in which the inhabitants of the horrible den of the Tour house were placed, and also in the tender age of Maxime Ivanof's accomplices, the proof that Maxime Ivanof was the instigator of the crime. Then M. Spassovitch sketched with a telling eloquence the life of Alexandra Ardéief, and depicted the wretched condition of those lost women, without any moral feeling, because so ignorant and debauched. Alexander Ardéief was guilty, but her moral condition, which had been created absolutely passive and irresponsible, singularly diminished the charges brought against her. The jury could not deny the attenuating circumstances.

The defence was brought to a close at ten in the evening. Then the president made his summing up. At midnight the jurymen retired to deliberate on the fifteen questions put to them by the Court. They came back at three in the morning. They found that Maxime Ivanof was the principal author of the murder, with intent to rob the victim, but without premeditation; they found that Alexandra Ardéief, Alexander Ivanof, John Fedorof, and Anthony Gratchef were accomplices of that crime; they found that Daria Tourbine was guilty of not having denounced that crime. Moreover, the jury found attenuating circumstances in favour of Alexandra Ardéief, and of John Fedorof; their opinion was that Anthony Gratchef had not acted with full knowledge, on account of his age—he is only sixteen. As to the prisoners Alexander Ivanof, Alexandra Ardéief, Anthony Gratchef, and Daria Tourbine, all of them minors, they were induced to commit the crime by a person of age. The jury answered negatively upon the question of collective premeditation.

The Court, after having deliberated nearly two hours pronounced their judgment. Maxime and Alexander Ivanof, John Fedrof, and Alexandra Ardéief, were sentenced to forfeit all their civil rights; moreover, Maxime Ivanof was sentenced to twelve years' of hard labour in fortresses; Alexander Ivanof and John Fedorof to four years of hard labour in the mines; Alexander Ardéief to be deported to the most distant region of Siberia; Anthony Gratchef to three years' imprisonment: and Daria Tourbine to eight months.

When the judgment was pronounced Maxime Ivanof was very pale and nervous; the other prisoners heard their sentences with calmness, and said they acknowledged the justice of the verdict.—*Standard.*

PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF THE ART OF WAR.

It is understood that by the end of the present month, or early in the next, the Government authorities will have decided whether or not to enter upon the proposed tournament of the 35-ton guns. Sir Joseph Whitworth is doubtless awaiting the result with some anxiety; but the nation has equal cause to be anxious, for the proposed experiments must either be costly or imperfect. If, by hasty and fallacious tests, a conclusion is speedily reached, the Government may be led into a series of grievous and extravagant errors. On the other hand, if the experiments are conducted with care and precision, much time may be consumed, as well as large sums of money expended. It is next to impossible for the Government to touch the Whitworth gun, without being drawn step by step into a succession of changes, all of them costly, and all more or less doubtful. The very cartridge is a most peculiar device, and the vent of the gun runs through the rear of the piece in a line with the axis of the bore. When we come to a gun of such a magnitude as 35 tons weight, the special features of the Whitworth system become increasingly critical. It is observable that at the present time we have no need to be dissatisfied with the Woolwich system, and there is every prospect that the service gun, as constructed by Mr. Fraser, will give us all that we require. Some inches of metal is doubtless advisable in the larger calibres, but no radical change is demanded, even though the War Office were to ask for a gun of 70 tons weight and 15 inches bore, as proposed by Mr. Fraser a few years ago.

There are sufficient indications to prove that we are on the eve of a great development in the materials of war. In his evidence before the Defence Commission in 1862, Mr. Anderson said it had become necessary "to make men into giants." How this is being done may be seen by a visit to Woolwich Arsenal, where there is more to be proud of than some people are ready to believe. The quiet ease with which huge masses of metal are dealt with might well induce forgetfulness on the part of the beholder that the weights were to be measured by tons, and that the process so smoothly progressing before his eyes was nothing less than the construction of the most formidable artillery in the world. The Royal Gun Factory at Woolwich fairly illustrates in itself the enormous progress made in the science of artillery during the last ten years. Within that period the gun-making part of the Arsenal has been entirely remodelled. The buildings have been renewed piecemeal, without stopping the manufacturing operations, until scarcely a vestige of the original structure remains. Six years ago the heaviest steam hammer in the factory was of 2½ tons, single acting. Now the principal hammer is a double-acting Nasmyth of 15 tons, with a stroke of about ten feet, the iron framework which supports the cylinder, and the actual hammer being very nearly 40 feet in height. Each of the two legs rises to a height of 23 feet in one casting, and spreads out at the base into an arch of more than 13 feet in outside span. When the machine is double acting the colossal hammer is not merely lifted by steam and then allowed to fall by its own weight, but is driven down by the impelling power of steam acting on the piston, the hammer itself being a mass of metal at the head of the piston rod, which may be described as hanging head downwards from an inverted cylinder. The blows inflicted on the red-hot mass below, when the full force is on, are terrific, but the impact is modulated with the utmost ease. The blow may sound like the report of a heavy gun at a moderate distance, or it may be a gentle and persuasive tap. Next in gradation to the 15-ton hammer is one of 10-tons nominal, but having in reality a weight of 13-tons. Each of the large steam hammers is flanked by four steam cranes, giving the most perfect command over the weights which have to be handled.

But all this mechanical force has to be supplemented by that ingenuity which makes the most of its means. A gun is not made *en masse*, but in portions, and these portions of the gun are coils built up from bars, the bars themselves being derived from yet smaller pieces. These bars are heated in furnaces of immense length, whence they are drawn out and coiled over a sort of iron frame or spindle, having its axis horizontal. This spindle, or mandrel, as it is termed, is made to revolve by steam power, and gathers round it, in a close spiral, the iron bar which it draws from the furnace. There is one furnace of 150 feet in length, and another of 190 feet. The bars are of ¼, ⅝, or even 7 inches in depth, and little less in breadth. They are drawn out at a bright red heat, and are wound round the revolving mandrel, almost as if they possessed the flexibility of a cable. The heart of the gun, we should state, is a tube of the celebrated Firth steel, and is not made at Woolwich. We have heard that the French Government are desirous of getting tubes made in their own country which shall be equal to the Firth steel. At present the style of the French guns is influenced by an unwillingness to depend on England for the supply of so essential a part as the interior tube. It has been said that but for this the Parsons gun would have been adopted in France. The value of the steel tube consists in the character which it gives to the interior surface of the bore. In the Fraser artillery the tube is a sort of interior gun, and the iron coils which envelope it seem to play somewhat the same part as the wire which Mr. Longridge wound outside the cylinders in making his experimental guns. Wire-wound guns and coil guns seem to have some features in common. The coil gives immense strength in a transverse direction, and the tube provides for longitudinal strength. The coil principle is identified with the name of Sir William Armstrong; but Sir Joseph Whitworth has pronounced it "utterly wrong." In his evidence before the Ordnance Select Committee in 1863, Sir Joseph stated, "I am convinced that no gun made of welded iron will stand. I utterly condemn welded iron in a gun at all, either for the inner tube or for the coil." There can be no doubt that the improvements on the Armstrong system which have been effected by Mr. Fraser have given a very different aspect to the coil question, and it may be doubted whether the Whitworth gun will prove itself superior in any practical sense. In reducing the number of parts Mr. Fraser has, to a great extent, met the objection that the Armstrong gun is wanting in integrity, while at the same time he has immensely reduced the expense. It is a matter for great regret that Mr. Fraser's willingness to test the system on a larger scale was not long ago turned to account. If that gentleman's confidence in his method had misled the making of his 70-ton gun would have been a triumph sufficient to foreclose the present Whitworth controversy.

We believe we are justified in saying that the growth of the guns is due to the turret ship. The much-despised invention of Captain Cowper Coles has exercised an influence on modern warfare which is only half suspected. It is singular that the late Prince Consort, to whom the world was indebted for the great Industrial Exhibition of 1851—an enterprize designed in the interests of peace—was the early patron of the turret ship, an invention which is bringing about the most extraordinary development of the material of war, whether on sea or shore. Perhaps we might go back a step farther, and say that the shell gun gave birth to the iron clad, and the iron clad to the turret ship. But the last named seems to stand out to view as the great precursor of a new style of warfare. Mr. Reed would make it appear that big guns are the offspring of broadside ships. In the terminology of the chief constructor, the 12-ton gun is the armament of the Bellerophon, and the 18-ton gun the armament of the Hercules. But the suggestion is a fallacy. The Royal Sovereign and the Prince Albert—perhaps we may also say the Wyvern and the Scorpion—had 12-ton guns in their turrets before the Bellerophon was heard of. The Royal Sovereign was designed to carry 12-ton guns in 1862, and the guns were worked at sea with great success in 1864. When the admiralty found that 12-ton guns could thus be carried afloat they set to work to see if they could get them carried in broadside ships. Previously they had done their utmost to keep down the armament of the Royal Sovereign and the Prince Albert to the old 68-pounder, weighing less than five tons. Mr. Reed himself is now building turret ships, to carry guns of 25, 30, and 35 tons weight. But the antecedents of the Admiralty show that but for the turrets we should never have found them proposing such guns.

Big guns are affecting fortifications. Stone, like timber, is giving place to iron. The turret ship is the progenitor of iron-plated forts and the Moncrieff gun carriage. But there will be big guns, on land as well as at sea. Mr. Reed has made his ships wonderfully strong at the water line; but Colonel Shaw's committee have been showing us how easy it is to penetrate a ship's deck, providing we can hit the mark. A man will bear hard knocks on the back or front of his skull, but not on the top. The artillerists are providing "toppers" for the iron-clads. Mr. Reed carefully points out the perils of a turret ship exposed at close quarters to the fire of a tall broadside vessel. His own ships are menaced in a similar manner from the batteries of a coast fortress. Guns on a height may fire with a depressed muzzle, and dash their projectiles into the very heart of the iron-clad. If the broadside vessel must needs have a heavy deck plating she loses her last recommendation. Alas for the ships. It is bad enough to be assailed by torpedoes from below. Now there are to be aggravated perils from above. In estimating the qualities of a ship of war it is necessary to remember the various circumstances in which such a vessel may be placed. Ships have only to fight ships; they also have to attack fortresses. The belt at the waterline is valuable in a sea-fight; but in an attack on elevated forts it would be useless. If our war ships are to be heavily plated on the deck it will be impossible for them to have lofty sides heavily plated also. Perhaps Mr. Reed foresees that, and has in preparing vessels of the turret type, as in the case of the Glatton, the Thunderer, and the Devastation. In his recent book Mr. Reed refers distinctly to the damage of depressed fire as affecting monitors, and mentions that the Glatton is to carry three-inch armour on her deck, the weight being more than 600 tons, or sufficient to coat a freeboard of seven feet high with armour nine inches thick. There is much force in the following remarks from Mr. Reed's own pen:—"The fact is, that with a low freeboard you are at liberty to apply to the protection of the deck the armour which, it applied on the broadside, would leave the deck still exposed, thus either rendering further armour necessary, or exposing the ship to depressed and vertical fire." But Mr. Reed seems to overlook the fact that broadside ships as well as monitors may be in danger from "depressed and vertical fire." When this contingency occurs the turret ships will have the superiority.

In the problem of ships against forts the latter will be specially benefited by making use of rifled howitzers. But we are not aware that we have a single rifled howitzer in the service. Portsmouth ought to have abundance of these weapons. Such ordnance, if placed at a sufficient altitude to command a ship's deck, would scare away a whole fleet of iron-clads such as Mr. Reed has been building. The Bellerophon and the Hercules would be practically defenceless under a fire of this description. Happily the subject has not been altogether overlooked. Experiments with rifled howitzers have been going on during the last year and a half, and the results are considered to have been very good. But now another weapon is claiming attention. The value of mortar fire must be forgotten amid the din of rifled guns, is undergoing a very vigorous discussion. It seems to be thought by many parties that mortar fire will be tremendously effective against ships. Gigantic shells, descending from a great height, might certainly be expected to smash through any practicable amount of decplating. But the difficulty is that of hitting the mark. Once hit the vessel would be fearfully injured—perhaps destroyed. But she might never be hit at all. If vertical fire were employed by one ship against another, the chance of hitting would be still more remote, seeing that the mortar itself would be in motion as well as the object aimed at. But the question arises whether mortar fire may not be turned to advantage as employed by ships against fortified positions on the coast. For this purpose it is desirable that the vertical fire should be associated with considerable range, so that the vessel may keep her deck-plating in penetration. The laxity and extent of a fortress render it a facile target. It were obviously much easier for a ship to hit a hillside by means of vertical fire than for a mortar on the hill-side to send a projectile on to the deck of the ship.

Considerations such as these must have their influence both on fortifications and, indeed, on the whole question of attack and defence. Attention has been so limited to the use of the horizontal shell gun that few have cared to consider that such a thing as a mortar remained in existence. Our iron-clads are built to resist horizontal fire, and our forts have been mainly constructed with the same partial view. Now we are threatened with gigantic mortars. A species of meteoric warfare is threatening our naval and military architects, and not even the Moncrieff gun-pit seems to be safe. The naval architect ought to seize his opportunity. Henceforth, no Cronstadt should defy our ships But mortars are governed by conditions peculiar to themselves, and their use must necessarily open up some curious questions. Whether it is desirable that mortars should be rifled, or remain as mere smooth-bores, seems as yet undecided. But colossal size, in some shape or other, is essential for developing this element of attack. The other day a quantity of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The warehouse was reduced to ruins, an adjoining cottage had the roof and two walls blown over, three cottages on the opposite side of the street were much shivered, and several other buildings were damaged. Nearly half the town was shaken, and the alarm was wide-spread. All this effect was produced by simply 160 pounds of powder, stowed in barrels. What then would be the effect arising from the explosion of three times this quantity encased in a globe of iron weighing 35 tons? The two 36-inch mortars, made at Woolwich, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Mallet, are capable of throwing a shell weighing, with its powder charge, nearly a ton and a half. Propelled by 70 pounds of powder, these shells have had a range exceeding a mile and a half, and on falling have penetrated the earth to a depth of 25 feet. The consequent explosion would be like the springing of a mine. There would be no difficulty in giving to 36-inch shells a range of three or four miles. Up to the present time the largest shell generally available for service is 13 inches in diameter. Of the tremendous effect of bombs-shells there are numerous examples. In 1690 a single shell falling on Le Terrible, exploded between decks, blowing away all the poop and a large portion of the upper works, and killing or wounding 100 men. The destructive effect of a single 36-inch shell is computed to be at least 50 times greater than that of the 13 inch shell. Six years ago the Government officials at Woolwich submitted to the Ordnance Select Committee a plan for constructing and using mortars containing a propelling charge of 140 pounds of powder, the shell having a diameter of 36 inches. It was shown that these mortars might be fired rapidly, and the shells conveyed to the mouth of the mortar without the use of a sabot. But at that time it was not thought necessary to enter on such an enterprize. Doubtless the present aspect of affairs will resuscitate these plans, and mortar fire will henceforth absorb much of the interest hitherto bestowed so exclusively on horizontal shell firing. The artillerist is altering his tactics, and as surely as he does so the engineer and the shipbuilder must follow in his wake.—*Standard.*

AN ESCAPE FROM BRIGANDS IN THESSALY.

A correspondent of the *Levant Times*, writing from Salonica on April 11, says:—"Having lately had a visit from a young Greek, just escaped from the custody of the brigands in the mountains of Thessaly, I think it will not be uninteresting to your readers to give a short account of his capture, captivity, and escape. He is one of four brothers, owners of coasting vessels, and inhabitants of Kariza, at the foot of Mount Ossa; and whilst he, two of his brothers, and another inhabitant of Kariza were returning to their homes from the sea coast, a walk of about one hour, and had proceeded about half way in a spot romantic in its solitude, and abounding in rocks and trees, they were suddenly surrounded by eight brigands, who appeared as if by magic from their hiding places, armed to the teeth, this well-known phrase being in this case literally verified, as the brigands carried their swords between their teeth ready for action in case the guns, which they held in their hands, levelled at their victims, should miss fire or prove insufficient in their deadly work, if any resistance were made, which was in this case, however, impossible, as only one of the brothers had a revolver, which was loaded with shot instead of ball. The brigands forthwith despoiled them of the 100 liras Turk, equal to about £90, which they had on their persons; and made prisoners of two of them, viz., of the youngest brother, aged 21 years, as they said he would be able to walk the best, and the companion of the brothers, aged about 30 years. There seems to have been some fatality in the family, the elder of the prisoners, causing them to fall into the hands of brigands; somers, causing them to fall into the hands of brigands; some ten years ago his father was in the church of Kariza with the greater part of the villagers, when it was surrounded by brigands, and in trying to effect his escape—as, being about the richest person in the village, he feared being taken prisoner—he mounted to the roof of the church, and was shot by the brigands, who nevertheless got a good round sum from the brother of the victim, who was unaware at the time of the brother's fall. Seven years after this event the brother, who had been so duped, and had been led to pay so much money, which had reduced the circumstances of the family very much, was himself taken prisoner by the brigands, who, not being satisfied with £500 given them as a ransom, cut off the half of each of his ears. With their two prisoners the captors made their escape to the mountains in the neighbourhood, and for two days they continued their flight night and day, and for two other days they did not rest except at night, during which time they managed to reach the rocky heights of Mount Othrys, which form the frontiers of Greece and Turkey, and where they remained, as if in comparative security, 18 days; and, as I am informed, there were other brigands who infested this chain of mountains in parties of 12, 25, 30, and in all about one hundred. The brigands lived well in their mountainous retreat; lamb and mutton, which they roasted by their fires, flax and other fruit, milk, wine, &c., formed their daily fare; and in the evening they sang their robber songs, while quaffing the juicy blood of the grape, and seemed to enjoy themselves very much in their rocky abode. Our two prisoners were kept bound night and day; but not so as to impede their being able to walk; otherwise they were well treated, with the exception of the cruel threats that the brigands assured them they would carry out if the ransom was not paid. They at first demanded 4,000 liras, about £3,600, viz., 1,000 liras from each of the four brothers; but afterwards reduced their demand to 2,000 liras, of which they informed the brothers at Kariza by letter, threatening to cut off the ears and nose of their prisoner if they did not fully comply with the demand. Before the answer came, and after the prisoner had been 22 days with his inexorable captors, it appears that one night, having drunk probably more wine than usual, they were very drowsy and slept soundly, those who were placed on the watch not excepted; the younger and more vigorous captive, pretending at first to sleep soundly, now seized upon this opportunity and made his escape to Armyro, where a friendly hand cut his bonds, and whence he proceeded to Volo on horse-back; and having previously informed his brothers by letter of his escape and the unfortunate drowsiness of his fellow prisoner, who still remained with the brigands, and for whom they demanded 1,000 liras ransom, he left Volo by steamer for Salonica, where he arrived on Friday, the 1st inst., and visited his relations there, viz., the family with whom I am at present residing. The evening was spent in rejoicings, and amongst those present, who were overjoyed to see the return of the one who was given up for lost, none was more merry than the escaped captive, who, forgetting his cares and dangers past, gave vent to his feelings in song, as a bird escaped from the fowler."

DANIEL MACLISE.

Closed too early for friendship, but not for fame, the career of Daniel Maclise, Royal Academician, cannot be regarded as otherwise than complete, thorough, and, humanly speaking, perfect. Not one leaf was wanting in his chaplet of laurels; nor could he have risen higher in the noble profession which he had chosen, and which he so long adorned. Although far from stricken in years, he was among the veterans of the Academical body: he might have occupied the presidential chair—and he would have filled it, no doubt, with dignity; but official parade was uncongenial to his quiet and undemonstrative character. Rightly or wrongly, it has been thought that the President of the Royal Academy should be a person who to the talent of the artist unites the tact and amenities of the courtier. Sir Joshua Reynolds, his absence of mind and his deafness notwithstanding, was essentially a man of the world; and intercourse with the patricians who frequented his painting-room had not failed to give him something of the lofty bearing and the pleasant suppleness of high life. Even the American Benjamin West was a favourite of Royalty, and in manner well moulded to the ways of Courts; while his successor, the innkeeper's son, Lawrence, was gifted with a surprising natural grace and elegance which extorted admiration from the arbiters of etiquette and the graduates of *la grande manière* who assembled at the Congress of Vienna. The later presidents, Shee and Eastlake, were more accomplished scholars and *literati* than thorough painters, given up wholly to their glorious art. Daniel Maclise was, apart from his calling, simply a tranquil and kindly gentleman, who would probably have thought little of his social triumphs at Buckingham Palace, his brilliant receptions, and the more recent oratorical responsibilities of Sir Francis Grant—for the Academy Dinner is growing more and more of a State institution every year—to be exceedingly irksome and repulsive items in academical business. Knowing that Art is a jealous mistress, and that to very few indeed is it given to cultivate at once the Muses and the Graces, he was quite content to remain that which John Flaxman, Joseph Turner, David Wilkie, and Clarkson Stanfield, had been—which Edwin Landseer, William Powell Frith, and John Everett Millais still are—a simple R.A As to the honour of Knighthood, we have no means of knowing whether Mr. Maclise would have accepted or declined it. That the offer has been made to him, any more than he would have declined a biscuit and a glass of sherry at any house where he paid a visit. Yet in these days the honour of Knighthood does not mean much more. Maclise took his place early in life as one of the Forty; and the distinction amply sufficed him.

For the passing away of a good man, for a station elevated or obscure, bitter sorrow must ever be felt; since it is the purest privilege of blamelessness to make true friends, and tears are the *immortelles* which friendship lays on the newly-closed grave of the good man. But there is public and there is private sorrow. It is no doubt true that Chatterton left those behind who loved him; yet, when he was interred in Westminster Abbey, the mourners gathered round his grave could hear the ferocious shouts of the rabble in Palace-yard, exulting that the statesman they hated was dead. It is possible that the great Sir Robert Peel had private friends—who has not?—who envied, feared, and maligned him. Yet, when he lay on his death-bed at Whitehall, the whole heart of the nation burst forth in a passionate wail of grief; and on the day when he was buried the meanest shops in the most squalid neighbourhoods of London were closed, and the poorest among the poor wore scraps of mourning in token of reverence for the man who had sacrificed power that he might serve those whose lot it was to labour, and give the people "food no longer leavened by the sense of injustice." Daniel Maclise may have had his foes also, in private and professional life—competitors whom he had distanced; critics never tired of his liking for "heels;" the trivial and impotent detractors, who hate instinctively, and, it may be, almost unconsciously. But the public sorrow for his loss will be that sincere grief which the community rarely fails to express for the man whose life has been passed in the public service, and who has worked out his part in it in a high and generous spirit. Will it be deemed strange if we class a mere painter with famous soldiers and renowned statesmen? To our thinking, a real painter, like a real author, is, for all intents and purposes, a public servant. Abroad, where they make places—as they bade the artist Ingres and the critic Sainte-Beuve—his merit as a teacher, a worker, and a champion, is recognized by the State. Among ourselves, the Government ignores him, and the people acknowledges his worth and acclaims his celebrity. The powerful painter can do an immense amount of substantial, sterling good, or not a little mischief. Woe be to him and his generation if he misuses his rare gift; and we specify those professors of the palette who have prostituted their talents to vice and profligacy; but history has well-nigh deified Raphael and Michael Angelo; and it is just to the memory of honest and outspoken Hogarth, of innocent Gainsborough, and of pure souled Flaxman. In a hundred ways the painter who looks on his bright capacity only as a trade is copybook wise. But when the fee simple is in a bountiful Providence, may make his genius practically serviceable and beneficial to his fellow-creatures; while, on the other hand, the possessor of intellectual or technical gifts who employs his talent only as an instrument for the gratification of his own idiosyncrasies or his own passions, not only ceases to be a public benefactor, but may work some passing injury to the commonwealth. The graceful and florid compositions of the Frenchman Boucher, for example, were positively mischievous to his contemporaries, and contributed quite as much as the literary atrocities of Crébillons and Parnys to deprave the national mind, and to loosen the bonds of society and morality in France. No higher eulogium can be passed on Daniel Maclise than the simple statement of the truth, that during his arduously industrious life he never swerved, he never vacilated, he never retracted from his task of teaching that which was tender and refined, ennobling and elevating, good and humane. His honest pencil delighted in tracing the exquisite myths of fanciful poesy, the harmless legends of bygone chivalry, the great dramas of love, passion, and adventure which Shakespeare had imagined, the illustrious deeds of great captains and statesmen. He was in the truest and highest sense of the term an historical painter—an historian, not only of great deeds, but of noble thoughts.

With respect to the deceased Master's place in English art, that has long since been admitted, not only by his own countrymen, but by the foremost critics of foreign nations. He attained acknowledged success in the three principal sections of historic art: Poetry, the Drama, and National Record. His pictures of "Hamlet" and of "Macbeth" are known throughout the world; and Continental Academies have long since passed almost favourable verdict on his colossal work of the "Meeting of Wellington and Blücher after Waterloo." His failures were few, and of but little moment; for, in the rare cases when his touch appears obscure, or his subject itself defective, these shortcomings were always compensated by his power as a draughtsman, and by his skill in execution. In drawing the human figure he was well-nigh as learned as Poussin; in the casting of draperies he had all the accuracy, if he had some of the hardness, of Albert Dürer. He was eleven adroitly managing the most involved composition; but his light and shade were often too liberally scattered to be properly massed, and through this defect some of his works exhibited a seeming confusion and disorder. In minuteness and delicacy of finish, in many respects he equalled Meissonnier and Wilkie; and this finish was not confined to works of minor dimensions, but spread over a vast area of canvas. Nothing could have been more foreign to the genius either of Wilkie or of Maclise than the strange style of art—half-mysticism, half-caricature—which is called Pre-Raphaelitism; and yet, first David Wilkie, and next Daniel Maclise, were the Fathers of Pictorial Realism in England. They swept away the cobwebs of conventionalism, of the "brown manner," the "loose manner," and the "vaporoso manner." Wilkie painted pots and pans, Dutch clocks, and chests of drawers—Maclise painted hauberks and helmets, mullioned windows, and jewelled goblets—as they really were, in every reflection and refraction, every sharpness and asperity. But for the "Rent Day" we might never have had an "awakened Conscience;" but for Maclise's "Hamlet" we might never have had Mallais's "Ophelia." Daniel Maclise cannot be said to have founded a school but he taught others to found schools of their own. His own manner was original, nor could he have been successfully imitated by any painter much less prudent than himself. He is gone, leaving one of the loftiest records ever achieved in British art; and the remembrance of his career will add one more jewel to the crown of genius which glitters on Ireland's brow.—*